

THE

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

OF THE

COOCH BEHAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1878-79.

COOCH BEHAR:

PRINTED AT THE COOCH BEHAR STATE PRESS.

1879.

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No.

FROM

G. J. B. TUITE DALTON, Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE RAJSHYEE AND

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Dated Cooch Behar, June 1879.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Cooch Behar State for the year ending March 31st 1879, to which are appended the annual statements in the form of a Supplement, with a separate index.

2. The report will I trust, be found to comprise all the required information under every head. Much of what its pages contain will, I am aware, bear a tedious resemblance to other reports, but this is unavoidable, owing to the necessity of making each year's report, as far as possible, complete in itself. A too constant reference to what has been said on previous occasions would be productive of unnecessary trouble to the Commissioner and the Government, obliging them to refer to previous reports for facts which they could not be expected to remember.

SECTION I.—LAND REVENUE.

3. The comparative table given below shows the result of collections of Mal and Debutter revenue for the last six years.

YEAR.	DEMAND.						BALANCE.									
	MAKING UP PREVIOUS DEMANDS.					Grand total of demand.	Amount of collection.	Amount written off.	Out of arrears demanded.	OUT OF CURRENT DEMAND.				Grand total of balance.	Amount of excess payments.	
	Rs. as assessed demand.	Amount of balance shown in the accounts for the year.			TOTAL of current demand.					Amount not legally recoverable.	Amount legally recoverable.	TOTAL.				
		Rs.	P.	A.												
1873-74	4,84,200	1,50,659	29,287		1,21,372	6,04,062	4,82,517	13,421	1,06,562	4,466	74,000	78,968	1,85,928	17,204		
1874-75	5,67,980	1,60,230	33,147		1,27,083	6,95,063	5,00,170	12,936	1,10,125	4,466	83,988	88,454	2,07,579	17,864		
1875-76	5,46,800	1,50,000	31,147		1,18,853	6,65,653	5,41,076	12,68,301	7,81,684	38,963	2,27,356	4,466	2,40,477	2,44,943		
1876-77	5,10,000	1,40,000	29,000		1,11,000	6,21,000	5,19,317	9,74,800	30,323	2,21,472		2,01,640	2,21,472	2,01,640		
1877-78	5,10,000	1,40,000	29,000		1,11,000	6,21,000	5,19,317	9,74,800	30,323	2,21,472		2,01,640	2,21,472	2,01,640		
1878-79	5,10,000	1,40,000	29,000		1,11,000	6,21,000	5,19,317	9,74,800	30,323	2,21,472		2,01,640	2,21,472	2,01,640		

4. It will be observed that the current demand for the year under report amounting to Rs. 9,83,818 exceeds the demand for the previous year by Rs. 11,517 and that for the five preceding years by Rs. 2,30,731. As fully explained in statements I and II, the increase may be chiefly attributed to the effect of the new settlements. Some jotes were given up by the proprietors, and reductions were given in a certain number of cases with the Commissioner's sanction; on the other hand a few of the relinquished jotes were re-settled. After deducting the decrease there was the net increase shown above. The difference between the balance shown at the close of 1877-78 in the account of that year, and the arrear demand brought forward in the year under report is as much as Rs. 1,592. The detailed causes of difference are appended to tables I and II. Last year the difference was only Rs. 795.

5. There are two main causes of difference; the discovery of mistakes in the settlement papers owing generally to wrong calculations of the progressive jumma, and the entry in the towji of newly discovered arrear balances, due in some instances on account of tenures the existence of which had been suppressed by the holders, and which the settlement officers had failed to discover, but which have now come to light, and been brought under assessment in some cases with retrospective effect.

6. Out of a total current and arrear demand of Rs. 14,36,565, Rs. 9,36,397 were collected during the year, being Rs. 25,775 in excess of the collections of 1877-78. The balance due at the close of the year was however larger than in the preceding year being Rs. 4,62,513 against Rs. 4,48,156. Of

this amount Rs. 2,43,137 is due on account of arrear demand, and the balance is for current demand. Details about the arrear balances are given in the following table.

YEAR FOR WHICH DUE	DETAILS ABOUT THE BALANCE AT THE CLOSE OF 1878-79.										DETAILS ABOUT THE OLD BALANCE ENTERED IN THE TOTAL DURING 1878-79.			Total amount which may prove irrecoverable out of balance shown in col. 13.		
	Amount shown as due at the close of 1877-79.	Amount collected during 1878-79.	Balance at the close of 1878-79.	Amount which may prove irrecoverable out of balance shown in col. 13.	Amount of balance entered in the total during 1878-79.	Amount collected during 1878-79.	Balance due at the close of 1878-79.	Amount which may prove irrecoverable out of balance shown in col. 13.	Total of old balance at the close of 1878-79.	Total of old balance at the close of 1878-79.	Total of old balance at the close of 1878-79.	Total of old balance at the close of 1878-79.	Total of old balance at the close of 1878-79.	Total of old balance at the close of 1878-79.	Total of old balance at the close of 1878-79.	Total of old balance at the close of 1878-79.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1871-72	3,470 13 4	323 2 7	929 7 4	2,318 5 5	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,318 5 5	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-73	24,157 15 8	1,522 13 2	6,196 3 10	16,418 14 8	8,000 0 0	.....	2 15 10	.....	.....	.....	16,418 14 8	8,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873-74	29,560 7 3	2,494 6 8	6,922 6 7	20,443 10 0	10,000 0 0	.....	453 2 3	22 3 0	147 14 5	.....	30,501 8 3	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874-75	39,014 14 11	8,421 14 3	8,602 3 8	25,500 13 0	10,000 0 0	.....	453 4 10	269 5 9	183 15 1	.....	25,684 12 1	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875-76	44,459 8 2	8,942 14 0	3,127 0 7	32,599 1 1	16,000 0 0	.....	770 5 2	351 10 8	418 10 6	.....	32,817 11 7	16,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-77	67,216 2 11	22,444 11 8	6,858 5 8	38,913 1 7	19,000 0 0	.....	1,256 11 5	738 12 2	404 12 11	.....	39,317 14 6	19,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-78	2,39,996 9 1	1,23,030 0 1	11,403 11 6	1,05,362 13 6	25,000 0 0	.....	1,645 3 0	1,158 5 9	423 2 1	.....	1,05,987 15 7	25,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,48,156 7 4	1,67,169 14 5	89,429 13 8	2,41,536 11 5	89,200 0 0	.....	4,591 12 6	2,854 3 0	187 2 6	1,580 7 0	2,43,137 2 3	89,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

7. The words "old balance entered in the towji during 1876-79" signify arrears due on account of holdings &c., omitted from settlement by mistake or fraud, which were discovered and entered in the towji during the year under report.

8. The balance shown as due at the close of 1877-78 was Rs. 4,48,156-7-4. Out of this the amount of Rs. 1,67,169-14-5 was collected and that of Rs. 39,429-13-8 remitted during the year. The amount which remained unadjusted was Rs. 2,41,556-11-3 or a little more than a half of the balance. I regret to state that the causes which affected the collections of revenue for the year 1877-78 and which I alluded to in para. 13 of my last year's report were this year even more actively at work. Excessive rain and floods in June and July, and the almost total absence of rain-fall from October till March inclusive each affected the cultivators most injuriously. The tobacco trade, hitherto their great stand by in bad years, continued dull, and the *china* and *kaon* crops failed almost entirely. Under such circumstances it is much, I consider, that the current demand was so nearly realized, for had all payments made been credited to current, and nothing to arrear demand, the collections of the actual year's revenue would be short by Rs. 47,421 only. As it is, the amount remaining due of the current demand of Rs. 9,83,318 is Rs. 2,19,376. We have now had four years of indifferent harvests in succession, and that at a time when it is of paramount importance that the average outturn of crops should be favorable, to enable the cultivators to cope with their difficulties in satisfying the State demands, which owing to their retrospective effect undoubtedly press hardly upon many.

9. The following table shows the amount due for each of the four divisions of the State separately:—

DIVISION.	Total demand for 1878-79.	Balance due at the close of 1878-79.	Percentage of balance due at the close of 1878-79.	Percentage of balance due at the close of 1877-78.
Sudder	5,96,434 12 6	2,46,461 14 0	40	42
Mekliganj	1,06,000 7 2	26,258 1 4	14	16
Mathabanga	3,67,221 12 5	1,13,336 0 4	30	24
Dinhat	3,06,908 11 4	85,437 0 8	27	29

10. It will be observed that the percentage came down in all the Divisions excepting Mathabanga. Owing to excessive rains and to dullness of the trade in tobacco, parts of this Division suffered more than any other portions of the State. In the months of October and November last there was much distress amongst the people, and we were obliged to give loans, to the extent of Rs. 2,918, to ryots of talooks situated near Shetulkuchi. The reasons for which the percentage has been large in the sudder division were stated in the last report.

11. Besides climatic influences, other causes were at work to render the last list of revenue, which fell due just at the close of the official year, an exceptionally bad one. Cholera broke out in many parts of the State and carried off many. Families lived in constant fear, not only of the failure of the crops in the ground, but of the loss by death of the bread-winners, the adult males, whose labour was to prepare the ground for future harvests. Close to one *bhumi*

about 4 miles from Cooch Behar, I found a man and woman engaged in burning a body. The man came up to me and said that he was the last man left in the *bhari*; that two were dead, and two down with cholera. I saw several women and children in and about the *bhari*. I returned to Cooch Behar and ordered out a compounder with medicines, and the two men who were ill recovered. There was cholera in some other *bharis* in the vicinity, while some entirely escaped. When cholera attacks one of these families of cultivators, it seldom stops at one victim. Panic seizes the others, and fear, it is well known, is a most powerful agent in inducing the disease.

12. In times of general anxiety like these it is often the case that people who have the present means of paying their revenue, hesitate to do so, not knowing for what urgent purpose they may require the money. *Shrads* also cost money, and increased mortality, to a Hindu family, means increased expenditure.

13. Regarding the means taken to enforce payment I give the following extract verbatim from the Dewan's report :—

"Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the collecting officers labored the collections for the last year, as has been stated above, exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 25,775, and they fell short of the current demand by Rs. 47,421 only. The number of processes issued for the realization of arrears of revenue was so large as 10,921. But we were all anxious to avoid selling jotes as much as possible. Whenever a defaulter came forward and showed that he was trying his best to satisfy the State demand time was given to him. The number of jotes sold however was 747 against 490 of the previous year. The proprietors of most of these jotes were very much involved and there was no hope of their being able to pay down the arrears. It was moreover necessary to be strict in some cases with the object of making the people regular. If no sales were held defaulters would have taken no notice of the processes issued by us. The jotes sold last year were more valuable as regards quality of sort &c, than those sold in 1877-78, and consequently they fetched better prices. There were 22 jotes for which there were no purchasers, and which had to be resumed for resettlement. The number of jotes formally relinquished by the proprietors was 21."

14. There is a rule in Cooch Behar that no "*Istafa*" or formal relinquishment of his jote will be accepted from any jotedar unless he first pays up all arrears due. This rule, which at first sight appears a sensible one enough, is open to this objection that if tenants wish to relinquish, and cannot pay up, they have only to abandon their jotes and run away, in which case their land would probably fall out of cultivation for a time, as the exodus of the occupants would not be discovered until the next kist day. These remarks apply of course to cultivating jotedars only.

15. Some idea of the difficulties which all classes have experienced in making both ends meet, during the past year, may be obtained from the fact that out of the total balance of Rs. 4,62,513 the amount of Rs. 1,11,458 is due from estates belonging to minors and others under the management of the Fouzdari Ahilkar acting under me as a Court of Wards, and this notwithstanding that under the Commissioner's sanction old arrears due from the under-tenants of these estates are being summarily collected.

16. The reason of this is that in most cases the fathers of these minors died very deeply involved, and largely indebted to mahajans. The State having assumed the management of the minors' affairs, finds itself obliged in many cases to satisfy the claims of these mahajans with the money that should go to pay its own revenue. Of course where estates are hopelessly involved they are

not taken charge of, but as it is an object with us to create a better class of superior tenant in Cooch Behar, we have hesitated to allow the estates of minors of decent family to be sold, even though we had to submit to a temporary loss of revenue in order to preserve them.

17. The Dewan remarks that cultivating and resident jotedars are as a rule more punctual than those who have a large number of undertenants. The reason is obvious, the undertenant knows that he has nothing to fear from the sale of his landlord's jote. He is therefore careless and irregular in payment of his rent. To sue him for it costs the jotedar time, money, and trouble. Let but the proposal which I have already made in my report on sub-infeudation be sanctioned, and the rule introduced that on the sale of the jote for arrears of revenue all intermediate tenures between the jotedar and the actual cultivator shall *de facto* become void, and we shall see Chukanidars and others much more punctual, and eager to pay their rents either to the jotedars, or, in cases where notice of sale has been served, into the Malcutchery, to satisfy the arrears due by their landlords.

18. The table given below shews details of the amount of collections actually credited in the cash book, and consequently borne on the Financial statements for the year under report. The reasons why a difference always exists between the figures shown here and those on the table appended to paragraph 3 were explained in paragraph 10 of last year's report. Briefly, the one account deals with cash only, the other with both cash and credit.

Amount of collections shown in the towji statements ...	9,36,397 5 10
Deduct—	
Excess payments made in previous years which could not be credited in cash book for the year under report ...	7,451 12 4
Balance in hands of collecting officers which could not be remitted to Treasury before the close of the year ...	1,949 13 6
Amount credited in Treasury by transfer in previous year but shown in towji this year ...	165 6 3
	<hr/>
	9,567 0 1
	<hr/>
	9,26,880 5 9
Add—	
Miscellaneous receipts &c. which could not be credited in towji ...	1,479 3 6
Balance in hands of collecting officers at the close of 1877-78 remitted to Treasury during 1878-79 ...	7,088 10 11
	<hr/>
	8,567 14 5
	<hr/>
Amount credited in cash book ...	9,35,398 4 2

19. The examination of the towji books from 1,279 B.S. of the Sudder and the Mathabhanga offices was finished during the year. It was stated in the last report how tedious this work was. In comparing the towji with the settlement papers it was found that some clerical mistakes only had been committed; these have been corrected.

20. *Settlement.*—As stated in the last report the settlement papers were under the Commissioner's orders made binding on all classes of tenants and under-tenants possessing lands in lakheraj holdings and mokaruree mehals. There was a large mokaruree mehal comprising several talooks belonging to one Tariny Churn Chuckerbutty. The rights of all persons holding under the mokarureedars were not correctly recorded, and in many cases it became necessary to hold enquiries and make the necessary corrections in the papers. 336 terijas had to

be prepared and distributed. In preparing these terijes fresh *khataianies* had often to be made. Durmokuraree rights were claimed in a few cases, and the points raised had to be judicially enquired into. The enquiries respecting the jotes which were shewn in the towji, but which could not be traced out in the settlement papers had to be completed during the year.

21. A table shewing the number of cases disposed of is given below.

Number of cases pending at the close of 1877-78.	Number of cases instituted during the year under report.	Total for disposal.	Number of cases disposed of	Number remaining pending.
75	180	255	239	16

The number of petitions and reports disposed of was 873 and that of notices and other processes issued 1,590.

22. Several holdings had to be resumed and some remeasured and resettled in the town of Cooch Behar, in consequence of the improvements that are being made there. Settlement of some unassessed lands in the interior of the State was also concluded. In all 187 *pottahs* were distributed during the year. The printed settlement registers of each pergunnah are now ready, and a copy will shortly be forwarded to your office. They are valuable records, and, though changes are doubtless taking place every day, they will always remain evidence of the extent of the area under assessment at the time of settlement, and of the number of holdings of a different nature within each *talook* as then existing. The *lakhiraj* registers are not yet completed owing to press of work in the Printing office.

23. There were a few boundary disputes during the year, some of which called for my personal investigation. None of them were of great importance, affecting only very small plots of lands.

24. But a question has arisen, which I shall shortly refer to you, as to the effect of Mr. Renny's demarcation of the boundary of Cooch Behar, where it marches with the dooars of Julpigoree, on the interests of the State. It is I believe almost certain that Mr. Renny laid his boundary according to the settlement measurement, and that he omitted to measure or include certain khas lands lying to the north of those settled. It is now positively asserted that Mr. O'Reilly, the sub-divisional officer of Alipore, has included those lands, which are really a part of Cooch Behar, in his recent measurements. When the matter was first brought to my notice, I considered that as Mr. Renny was an officer vested with special power to demarcate the boundary, and as it was not asserted that his boundary had been departed from, there were no grounds for the Cooch Behar claims to rest upon. But within the last month some old papers have been found which may I think enable us to shew clearly that Mr. Renny was wrong, and at the same time to point out with more or less accuracy where and to what extent he deviated from the boundary which was laid down in 1850-51 by Messrs. Kelso and Bedford, and tested and approved of by Lieutenant Colonel Matthie, Deputy Commissioner of Assam, who was specially appointed by Government in 1851 to settle all boundary disputes between Cooch Behar and Bhutan. Colonel Matthie's proceedings were subsequently approved of in a letter dated the 29th December 1852 addressed by the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Governor General's Agent, N. E. Frontier, and a copy of this letter and of

the sanctioned maps were sent to Kumar Burjendra Narayan, then Surburakur of the State. Mr. Renny had no authority to alter the boundary then laid down, and if it can be proved that he has done so a fresh demarcation will I think be necessary.

25. *Rent Suits*.—The comparative table given below shows the number of Rent Suits instituted and decided during the last five years.

YEAR.	Pending from last year.	Fresh institutions.	Revivals.	Total for disposal.	Decided.	Pending.
1874-75	120	1,932	61	1,513	1,498	75
1875-76	75	1,570	47	1,692	1,554	138
1876-77	138	2,044	39	2,221	2,078	143
1877-78	143	2,105	35	2,284	2,166	118
1878-79	118	2,817	40	2,975	2,582	393

26. It will be observed that the number of cases instituted during the year was 2,817 against 2,105 of the previous year. This increase was due to the effect of the Commissioner's order, under which the period of grace for instituting suits for old claims was extended to the 31st March last. A further postponement till the last day of the Bengali month of Bhadro next was not sanctioned till the 15th March ; but by that date many cases had already been instituted.

27. The number of cases disposed of was 2,582 against 2,166 of 1877-78. As however for reasons stated above a large number of plaints were filed in March, the number pending was 393 against 118. A statement showing all necessary details about the disposal of the cases is appended to the report.

28. The statement given below shows the results of appeals preferred to the Dewan against the orders of the Naib Ahilkar. The number of appeals disposed of was 17 and that pending 1.

Names of Officers against whose decisions the appeals were preferred.	Pending from the last year.	Total No. of appeals insti- tuted during the year.	Grand Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
Babu Priyanath Dutt, Naib Ahilkar Malcutchery.	...	8	3	1	2	...	3	...
Kumar Rungila Narayan, Naib Ahilkar Mekligunj.	...	7	7	5	1	...	6	1
Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga.	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	...
Babu Shoshi Bhushan Haldar, Naib Ahilkar, Dinhat.	1	5	6	1	4	1	6	...
TOTAL ...	1	17	18	8	8	1	17	1

29. The result of revenue appeals to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner was as follows :—

APPEALS FROM.	No. of appeals instituted including pending from last year.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan Babu Calica Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadoor.	8	1	1	1	3	...
Babu Priyanath Dutt, Naib Ahilkar, Mal Cutchery.	12	3	1	1	5	7
Babu Gopal Chunder Ghose, Offg. ditto ...	3	2	...	1	3	...
Kumar Rungila Narayan, Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj	5	1	3	...	4	1
Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga and Dinhata.	7	2	2	...	4	3
Babu Shoshi Bhusan Haldar, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga and Dinhata.	7	3	1	2	6	1
Babu Peary Lal Roy, Naib Ahilkar, Dinhata ...	2	2	...	...	...	...

30. It will be observed from the subjoined statement of miscellaneous cases that the total number for disposal was 12,686, while that in 1877-78 was 8,388. This large increase is due to the necessity of our having been obliged for reasons already explained above to take proceedings against a large number of defaulters for the realization of arrears of revenue, and to the circumstance of cases having been instituted for realizing summarily all old arrears of rent due to Wards' estates as stated in para. 42. The latter class of cases have been shown as miscellaneous cases in the statement. There was also some increase in the number of execution of decree cases, which is attributable to the increase in the institutions of original rent suits already noticed. The number disposed of was 10,431 against 7,108, and that pending, 3,535 against 1,280 of the previous year.

31. *Miscellaneous Works.*—The table given below shows the quantity of miscellaneous work done by the Malcutchery and the sub-divisional offices during the last year.

YEAR.	No. of petitions received.	No. of reports on which orders have been passed.	Number of Rubokaries recorded.	No. of notices and other purwanahs issued.	No. of English letters addressed.	Number of bills drawn.	Value of stamps sold.
1877-78 ...	21,852	15,752	1,257	31,579	1,140	652	28,537
1878-79 ...	25,405	24,989	1,321	47,885	2,142	677	38,711

32. The Dewan remarks. "The increases in the numbers of petitions, reports, notices, and other processes and perwanahs are attributable to the increases in cases of different classes as already stated above. The amount of value of stamps also increased for the same reason. It will be observed that the number of English letters rose from 1,140 in 1877-78 to 2,142 in the last year, and that correspondence in English is steadily increasing. The sub-divisional officers are now naturally asking for clerks for copying and keeping English correspondence. The subject will have to be taken up ere long."

33. *Cases in which the State was a party.*—From the statement submitted by the State pleader it appears that out of 78 civil cases in which the State was

a party 23 were decided fully in our favor, 7 against us, and 48 remained pending. These were mostly cases for setting aside settlements. The interests of the State did not materially suffer if in some of them the settlements were cancelled, because the parties who obtained decrees occupied the places of the original lessees, and became liable for the revenue due for the land.

34. *Ameens*.—A table shewing the work done by the two Court Ameens during the year is given below:—

Nature of suits.	Number of cases for enquiry.	Number in which enquiries were finished.	Number in which perwanahs were returned.	Number remaining to be enquired into.
Civil Suits	89	66	4	19
Rent and Revenue Suits	68	46	22	...
Cases in which the State was interested and in which no fees were consequently charged.	63	47	16	...
Total ...	220	159	42	19

There were altogether 220 cases for local enquiry; of these 19 only remained to be enquired into at the close of the year. It will be observed that the ameens had to enquire into 47 cases in which the State was interested, and in which no fees were realised. They had also at times to perform duties of a miscellaneous nature, as stated in the last report. The amount of ameen fees realised was Rs 1,354 against Rs 1,294 of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs 1,624-10-3; the State thus paid Rs 270-10-3 for the work done for it.

35. The Dewan makes the following remarks on the subject of Ameen's fees in Cooch Behar.

"Ameen fees are now realized at the rate of Rs. 2 per diem. I think the time is come for raising the rate to Rs. 3 and realizing from the litigants travelling expenses of the Ameens in special cases, as is done in Government districts. The people are gradually becoming more litigious; they can now support a large number of pleaders and mukhtiaris. Under these circumstances there is no reason for levying fees at a rate lower than that which prevails in the neighbouring districts of Bengal."

36. *Nezarut*.—The table given below will show how the work and the earnings of this Department increased during the year. Statements containing full details are appended to the report.

Y E A R.	Processes served free of charge.	Processes for realisation of revenue for which fees are realized afterwards.	Processes paid for before hand.	Total number of processes.	Amount of earnings shown in Nezarut books.	Net value of post fee stamps credited in the Treasury.	Expenditure.
1877-78 ...	9,032	9,181	22,290	40,508	22,978	25,858	11,909.
1878-79 ...	4,265	10,921	28,652	43,888	28,379	32,374	12,085

37. There was a decrease in processes served free of charge, as during the year under report the number of syrat mehals which had to be settled was not

so large as in 1877-78. The increase in cases for the realization of arrears of revenue increased the number of processes issued in such cases. As respects processes paid for before hand the increase is explained by the circumstance of the institutions of rent and civil suits having increased as stated above.

38. The net value of peon fee stamps sold during the year, after deducting discount paid to vendors, amounted to ~~Rs~~ 32,377 against Rs. 25,853 of the previous year; there was thus an increase of ~~Rs~~ 6,524 in the earnings. The expenditure amounted to ~~Rs~~ 12,085 against ~~Rs~~ 11,909 of 1877-78; there was thus a clear gain of ~~Rs~~ 20,292, which did not however include the value of work done by the Nazarat Department for the State. Besides serving 4,265 processes free of charge this Department had to perform a large quantity of miscellaneous work. Nazir Gooru Gobind Guha continues to discharge his duties satisfactorily.

39. A consideration of the large profits derived by the State from the proceeds of the Nazarat Department led Mr. Wells in his remarks on last year's report to raise a question as to whether the rate of fees chargeable should not be diminished so as to lighten the tax on litigants. The Dewan points out with reference to this that the fees charged are not so high as in Government districts and he strongly deprecates any reduction. I entirely agree with him. Among a naturally litigious race, and the Rajbungsis are daily becoming more so, it is bad policy to make litigation too cheap.

40. *Crops and condition of the people.*—Owing to the partial failure of the rice crop in 1877-78 rice began to grow scarce and to rise in price towards the close of the year. As a natural consequence there was a tendency to sow early rice as much as possible, and accordingly the quantity of land under *bitree* was much greater than in ordinary years. The rain fall in April was seasonable, and we had 12 inches in May, and prospects looked very promising. But in June the rains set in in earnest, and the rain-fall was 65 inches. This was too much for the early rice in the low lands, and swamped it, as well as damaging the seedlings for the late crop. There was a short break in July but before the people could repair damages, a violent fall of rain was succeeded by the highest inundation that had been known, the Dewan says, for 40 years. Old men whom I questioned, said they had once seen one like it but did not appear able to fix the exact date of its occurrence. Starting from the river at the back of the Palace, the grounds of which are protected by a *bund* which was all but overstepped by the flood, I traversed several miles of country over which the water lay, or rather ran, to an average depth of about three feet. The people were all driven to the tops of their houses by the flood when at its highest, and it was necessary to send out boats with loads of *chura* or dried rice to distribute, as in some places the cottiers were literally in danger of being starved.

41. There was some talk of the possibility of Sir Ashley Eden going from Rungpore to Dhoobree, I believe, just at that time, and Mr. Campbell the Deputy Commissioner of Dhoobree thinking the Lieutenant-Governor might wish to return *via* Cooch Behar came over here from Dhoobree in a steam launch, to test the practicability of coming by water, and I returned with him to Dhoobree the same day; passing in the launch over miles of cultivated land, and actually crossing from one river to another. The floods subsided quickly from the high lands, leaving the low lands submerged for many days; for the rivers being flush with their banks, which are generally higher than the surrounding countries, the water in the drainage channels was met by the back water from the rivers.

42. In August the rain fall was 26 inches, and in September 45 inches. Had there been seasonable rain in October and an inch or two in November, the late rice crop would have been a very fair one. But the early seedlings having been more or less injured and in some places altogether destroyed by the floods, the crop was necessarily a late one, and the total cessation of rain-fall after September (only 1 inch falling in October and none thereafter till February), was fatal to all hopes of a good harvest. The Dewan estimates the average outturn of the rice harvest at $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

43. On the whole the season was a favourable one for jute and tobacco. The former crop from its height was not damaged by the floods, and a dry cold season suits the latter better than too much water. A seasonable shower in January would however have benefited the tobacco crop, which may be estimated as about a 12 anna crop.

44. But the benefit which the cultivators might otherwise have gained from the success of these two crops, as a set off against their losses by the flood damages, was neutralized by the low prices which ruled both for jute and tobacco during the season. The price of tobacco varied from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8 per maund, a small quantity of the very best quality being sold at Rs. 9-8 per maund. Jute varied from Rs. 1-12 to 3-8 per maund.

45. In November the mustard seed crop, which promised well, was swept off by locusts in some talooks. Their devastations however were limited fortunately to a small area. In the eastern parts of the State the plant was attacked by insects of another sort, and altogether the total outturn is estimated at about 8 annas only. *China* and *kaon* also were poor crops owing to want of moisture.

46. From all the above combined causes the general condition of the people during the year under report was far from prosperous. In parts of the Mathabangha sub-division especially some of the smaller cultivators were hard put to it, and it was thought advisable to assist them in a few cases with loans sparingly, which was done to the extent of Rs. 2,918.

47. *Estates under management of Malcutchery.*—The principal of these is the Gobracharra estate, which was alluded to in last year's report. It is the property of the minors Shotish Chunder Mustafee and Suresh Chunder Mustafee, sons of the late Babu Bykant Chunder Mustafee, the premier-jotedar of the State.

48. For convenience sake the financial condition of this estate is summarized in the following table.

Current demand of Government and State revenue due to superior Land lords from the estate.	Arrear demand of rent due to the estate.	Current demand of rent due to the estate.	Rent collections of the year on account of both current and arrear demands.	Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent.)	Expenses of management.	Disbursements on all other accounts.	Total investment of estate (other than land.)	Cash in hand.	Advances and other moneys due to the estate for which interest is not charged.	Debit on the estate.
48,576	92,098	68,758	62,805	10,030	3,889	81,826	62,369	88,499	28,885	55,020

The very large arrear demand is accounted for by the fact that from time immemorial arrears have never been written off, but always brought forward in the account. Doubtless a considerable portion of the arrears shown in column 2 is barred by limitation. The collections for the last year fell

short of the actual demand by Rs. 6,453. This is not altogether satisfactory, but portions of the estate suffered much from floods and partial failure of crops. The collection charges amounted to a little more than 6 per cent. Out of the investments amounting to Rs. 62,369 there are Promissory notes for Rs. 27,000 and the balance is invested in loans at interest. Of the amount shewn as cash in hand Rs. 21,229 are in the Rungpore Collectorate, and will be paid to Ranee Sharna Moi, on account of rent due to her by the minors, as soon as an arrangement can be come to as regards the exact amount payable. A suit for enhancement brought against the father of the minors by the Ranee has been decided favorably to their interests, and we are now trying to come to amicable arrangements with the Ranee.

The two minors have been sent to Krishnaghur to be educated along with the young Rajgums at the Cooch Behar Ward's institution there.

49. Four other small estates were under the management of the Mal-cutcherry. The current demand for these was Rupees 29,555 and the arrear demand Rs. 35,462; the amount collected was Rs. 23,699.

50. *Canoongoes*.—Six Canoongoes were appointed during the year under report, one for each of the six pergunnahs of the State. These officers have been employed throughout the year in collecting information regarding the condition of defaulting jotes, and the probability or otherwise of the jotedars recovering themselves if allowed time. They have also been very useful in enquiries regarding boundary disputes, and in all sorts of settlement work. In fact now that we have got them the wonder is how we have done so long without them. But then the necessity for them arose with the new settlement.

51. The Canoongoe of Lall Bazaar has made himself very useful in connection with the tobacco farming and curing experiment at Situlkoochi. He has contrived to learn a little Spanish, and can manage to understand Senor Montfort and make himself understood by him in matters relating to the work, and to Senor Montfort's simple requirements. He cannot of course be spared from his other duties to spend much time at the tobacco farm. The number of cases enquired into by the Canoongoes during the year was 389.

52. One of the most important duties which these officers will have to perform will be the registration of transfers of jotes and subordinate holdings, which has never hitherto been attempted in Cooch Behar. But before this work can be formally commenced it will be necessary to frame rules having the force of law to enable us to insist upon all holders of tenures under the State, whether superior or inferior tenants, giving information regarding the transfer of their tenure or of any part of it; in short of any alteration which would render the existing *terij* incorrect.

53. The Dewan will shortly submit a draft of an Act somewhat similar to Act VII of 1876, which after considering in consultation with him, I shall forward for your approval,

54. Among the Canoongoes Babu Rameshur Paramanik, B.A., deserves special mention for the very satisfactory discharge of his duties.

55. *Summary realization of arrears due to Wards and attached estates*.—The Cooch Behar Court of Wards is an institution of old date, having its origin in the time of the old Rajahs. It was formerly under the superintendence of the Dewany Ahilkar ex-officio, who took charge of the estates of all minors by whom

or on whose behalf a petition might be presented to that effect, provided their estates were considered of sufficient importance.

56. In the time of Colonel Agnew's Commissionership, some of the provisions of Act VIII of 1859 were introduced, and the Civil Court commenced taking charge of the management of certain attached estates as well as those of minors. Latterly the Malcutchery also began to assume charge of certain minors' estates and of estates attached for the realization of State dues.

57. In 1875 the Deputy Commissioner having reported on the state of of the "Krok Sherista" as it was then termed, the Commissioner directed the whole to be placed under the management of one officer, the Fouzdari Ahilkar; and sanctioned a regular office establishment, costing Rs. 300 a month, to be paid from a percentage on gross collections.

58. The later history of the institution is known to you. The Fouzdari Ahilkar is now in charge of the department of Wards and attached estates, with the exception of a few which for special reasons are managed by the Malcutchery; and the Sub-divisional officers, acting under the Ahilkar, are entrusted with the duty of looking after those estates which are situated exclusively within their sub-divisions; while for the larger estates which can afford it there are separate managers, and for all smaller estates within the sudder, or situated partially in one sub-division and partially in another, there is one manager acting under the immediate control of the Fouzdari Ahilkar. This latter officer is called the General manager. There are two special managers one for the estate of Monmohun Buxshi, the gross rental of which is Rs. 40,906, and one for the two estates of Tarini Churn Chuckerbutty and Bindubasini Dassi, the aggregate rent of which is Rs. 34,132.

59. The following table shows the current and arrear demands and the result of collections for the past year, for the estates under the general and special managers and also the sub-divisional officers. The amounts shewn include those collected under the summary powers conferred on the Malcutchery and sub-divisional Naib Ahilkars for the realization of old arrears.

	General manager 45 estates.	Manager of ... Mon Mohon Buxshi 1 estate.	Manager of minor ... (Charan & Bindubasinee) 2 estates.	Sub-division Dihmata 14 estates.	Sub-division Mathabhangra 7 estates.	Sub-division Mokileunj 4 estates Total 73 estates.
Arrear rent	1,20,841 9 8	54,140 0 8	88,340 5 11	18,048 0 3	34,519 15 7	1,759 15 11
Current of demand rent	57,645 5 7	40,906 11 4	34,132 8 11	12,753 12 9	10,420 11 6	1,625 0 6
Total demand	1,78,486 15 3	95,046 12 0	1,22,472 14 10	30,801 13 0	44,940 11 1	3,385 0 5
Total collection in- cluding amounts remitted	65,080 14 11	37,801 13 4	33,514 10 8	8,205 9 4	7,161 6 7	1,072 12 0
State revenue paid during the year..	28,216 0 0	19,318 13 7	14,919 10 8	3,390 14 1	1,498 13 11	838 15 0
Percentage of col- lections over the current demand..	94 11 0	84 3 0	76 0 0	51 13 0	68 7 0	70 5 0

It will be seen that the percentage is very unfavorable to the sub-divisional officers, and very creditable to the general manager, Babu Ananda Chunder Roy.

60. It must be remembered that the figures in the above table refer to rents and not to revenue. All the money collected did not find its way into the State coffers. There is the maintenance and education of the minors and their families to be paid for, and the claims of mahajans to be satisfied. Little more than three-fourths of the current demand of revenue was realized by the State from these estates during the year under report.*

61. This reveals a state of things so eminently unsatisfactory that it is high time to enquire into the ulterior causes of it. Here we have a Court of Wards exercising summary powers for the realization of old arrears; yet unable to realize enough of old arrears and current demand combined to satisfy the whole of the latter.

62. To my questions on the subject, the Fouzdari Ahilkar has but one answer "Effects of settlement with retrospective effect." But, I reply, how can the pressure of the arrear demand which is not paid, affect the payment of the current demand? In the case of the Wards estates we are lenient landlords; we take what we can get, we do not sue them for these old arrears. The mere existence of these arrears as a dead letter in our towji does not affect the annual agricultural operations, and prevent the ryot from paying his due for the current year, which is paid out of the profit of the crops actually on the ground. To this, I am told that though the assessment is in itself a light one the manner of its introduction has increased its weight many fold. It sometimes happened that a jotedar claimed proprietary right over a far larger extent of culturable land than he actually cultivated. When the settlement officer came round and enquired whether he wished all this land included in his jote he replied in the affirmative. The land was measured. Much of it was fallow land, which had never been ploughed. But it was entered in the name of the jotedar who claimed it, and assessed at eight annas a beegah.† This assessment was not to take full effect at once. I am assured that in some cases the full amount of increased jumma which a jotedar would have to pay, on the progressive jumma attaining its full dimensions, was as much as sixty times what he had been in the habit of paying. This is of course an exceptional case and means that certain jotedars had held large quantities of land in effect rent free. The object of the progressive settlement was to enable the jotedar, gradually, by bringing waste lands into cultivation, to meet the annual increase without inconvenience. But whereas a certain year was fixed as that from which the settlement was to commence taking effect, as a fact the terijes specifying the amounts payable were in most cases not given to the jotedars and ryots until from three to four years after, and they were then called upon to pay at settlement rates with effect from the year originally fixed. Legal notices of the settlement operations and effects were no doubt duly promulgated, but the ignorant and imprudent Rajbungsi thought that sufficient for the day was the evil thereof, and refrained from paying more than he was obliged to. When therefore they were suddenly called upon to pay these unprecedentedly large amounts, they had recourse to the mahajans, and so began their troubles. Little by little they have fallen deeper and deeper into the slough of debt, and it cannot now be said that five per cent. of the estates under the management of the Fouzdari Ahilkar are solvent. The causes which affected the jotedars affected their under-tenants also. Tenures of all descriptions became so deeply mortgaged that when put up for sale for arrears of revenue they often failed to

* Arrears collected by summary procedure have invariably been credited to Revenue, and in no case paid to mahajans when arrears of revenue were due.

† Land under thatching grass, although uncultivated, was assessed at 8 annas a beegah on account of the supposed value of the grass. But the value is regulated by the demand which is not great in out of the way parts of the State where there are no houses to thatch.

realize the bare amount of the State's due, and sometimes did not even elicit a bid. We have been so considerate in our demands on behalf of the State and so careful to avoid as much as possible bringing jotes to the hammer that of late years the arrear demand has not pressed so heavily on the people as at first, but the mahajans are not so merciful, and large interest has swelled their demands, and their grip grows tighter day by day. The remedy for all this is not easy to discover. If I thought that writing off the total arrear demand would effect it, I would recommend its being done with the utmost speed of post. The loss would be a trifle to the State compared with the advantages of a punctually paid current revenue, and a cheerful and contented population. But I am not at all confident that the effect would be altogether beneficial. As I have said already; under our mild administration the collection of revenue is not made quite a primary object, and though we would gladly forestall the mahajans if possible, we refrain as much as we consistently can from ruining individual debtors. The Fouzdari Ahilkar recommends the introduction of a measure similar to the Chota Nagpore land tenure Act to protect the jotes of certain jotedars from sale under decree of court. This might have a good effect and enable them to compromise with their creditors on favorable terms. But it would be rather arbitrary, as the same reasons do apply to Cooch Behar which led to the passing of the Chota Nagpore Act. My idea is that the remedy lies in stringent laws against sub-infeudation. I have written so much on this subject already, that I should only repeat myself, if I were to say more here. But it occurs to me that if the Government are hesitating about the expediency of introducing such a measure as the avoidance of all intermediate tenures by the sale for arrears of revenue of the jote to which they belong, they might sanction it as an experiment to be tried in the case of estates under the Cooch Behar Court of Wards. And surely an Act to stop all subletting in the future, beyond the grade of chukanidar, cannot be otherwise than beneficial, and your simple order, lawfully promulgated, would have the force of law in such a matter. Cooch Behar will never I believe be really prosperous until we have sensibly diminished the number of unproductive consumers of the profits derived from its soil.

63. I wish to record my sense of the valuable assistance which I continue to derive from the Dewan Babu Calica Dass Dutt in all State matters regarding which I have to consult him and of the zeal and ability with which he continues to perform his more peculiar duties, as chief officer of the Revenue Department. Babu Priyanath Dutt, Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar also deserves recognition as one of our most useful officers.

64.—*The experimental tobacco farm.*—The subject of improving the quality of Cooch Behar tobacco was taken up by the Commissioner in 1877-78. Towards the close of that year Mr. Paterson was appointed tobacco curer on a salary of Rs. 200, and we were ordered to have houses built for him, and to supply him with labor and materials. 80 maunds of tobacco were purchased and made over to Mr. Paterson for curing in the American fashion. He commenced operations shortly after the commencement of the year under report. At the same time 100 beegas of land were taken up, the greater portion at Kowadara near Mathabhanga, and a small plot at Situlkoochí, Mekligunj, and Cooch Behar for the purpose of experimental cultivation; as Mr. Paterson was confident that he could greatly improve the quality and texture of the Cooch Behar tobacco by certain alterations in the native method of cultivating it.

65. I regret to state that the experiment of curing native grown tobacco on the American style, as tried by Mr. Paterson, was financially a failure. The

Firms to whom samples of his tobacco were sent spoke on the whole favorably of it ; but the true criterion was the price realized by that sent for sale in Calcutta, which was not more than native cured tobacco fetches in Cooch Behar ; not so much in fact, in a good year. The price of tobacco was exceptionally low last year, and the result of the sale cannot be taken as altogether a fair criterion of merit.

66. While Mr. Paterson's cultivation experiment was going on, in July Senor Montfort the Manilla curer arrived. It was then too late to arrange for curing native grown tobacco on the Manilla system. It was therefore determined to try the Manilla method of cultivation under Senor Montfort side by side with the American system under Mr. Paterson, and a portion of Mr. Paterson's land at Kowadara was made over to Senor Montfort for this purpose.

67. Shortly after Senor Montfort's arrival Mr. Paterson's health began to give way ; and he was unable to attend as regularly to the work of out of door supervision as was desirable. Subsequently he was obliged to come to Cooch Behar for medical attendance. He was sanguine to the last both about himself and about his tobacco crop, and was most urgent in requesting that it might not be made over to Senor Montfort. I thought it, however, necessary to ask Senor Montfort to look after it to a certain extent ; and ultimately Mr. Paterson's death in December led to the crop which he had cultivated being unconditionally made over to Senor Montfort to do the best he could with. He, as might have been expected, was disposed to depreciate the crop which he did not grow himself. He promised however to do his best with the tobacco after his own fashion of curing.

68. Senor Montfort has undoubtedly succeeded in growing some very fine tobacco from mixed seed. He is himself an enthusiast on the subject and looks to Cooch Behar tobacco cultivation as his road to fortune. He says he can grow as good tobacco here as second class Manilla. He does not think that Cooch Behar can ever compete with the highest Manilla brands.

69. Up to the present it has been all outlay and no return. The returns should come in the current year, and by Senor Montfort's calculation should cover all last year's expenditure, both on Mr. Paterson's account and his own. But I am not so sanguine. Some return however there must be, and of the ultimate success of the experiment, if continued for three or four years, I have little doubt. Senor Montfort's ignorance of any language but Spanish is a great drawback. He is anxious to bring out his nephew who, he says, understands both English and French provided he is associated with him in the work. He also wants to get out one or two experts from Manilla to manufacture cheroots. I am writing a full report on his proposals, which has only been delayed for want of information regarding the quantity of tobacco actually grown last year, but which will probably precede the submission of the present report.† Senor Montfort is assisted by an exmate of the merchant service named Beaven Careswell who can speak Spanish fluently enough. I should much prefer however Senor Montfort's own nephew as his interpreter, as at present he is too much in Careswell's hands. This man came under the name of Beaven, but has lately declared his name to be Careswell and married Mr. Paterson's widow. Of his previous history or the reason for his assuming a false name I know nothing, beyond his own statement. He has undoubtedly made himself very useful, and has on the whole kept sober and steady.

† Since the above has been in type Senor Montfort has I regret to say definitely decided that he will not continue longer in Cooch Behar than will suffice to finish the curing of the tobacco grown last year. He has been suffering from rheumatism and has taken fright at the climate. The year of his contract expires in June.

70. The amount sanctioned for Mr. Paterson's experimental cultivation and curing was Rs. 10,547 and the total amount expended both on Mr. Paterson's and Senor Montfort's operations, including salaries, during the past year was Rs. 10,757. Of this amount I think some Rs. 5,000 or 6,000 may be realized by the sale of the tobacco grown. Senor Montfort is more sanguine and think that all outlay will be recovered, but I think he overestimates the value of his tobacco in the market. He wishes however to sell a certain amount in a manufactured form. In judging of these results it must be recollected that Mr. Paterson's illness and death was a contingency which was not calculated for. Had he lived and retained his health his tobacco would have doubtless realized more than can now possibly be expected from it.

SECTION II.—EXCISE.

71. The total annual demand amounting to Rs. 52,649-10-4 was collected before the close of the year. The comparative table given below shows the collections made during each of the last two years :—

EXCISEABLE ARTICLES.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Duty on country spirit...	6,415 9 9	6,702 10 9	287 1 0	.....
License fees for sale of country spirit	7,398 0 0	8,659 2 3	1,261 2 3	.....
Ditto imported liquors ...	136 0 0	104 0 0	.....	32 0 0
Duty on ganja...	9,440 3 9	10,165 1 3	724 13 6	.....
License fees for the sale of ganja ...	8,758 13 6	8,807 4 11	48 7 5	.....
Do. do. madad ...	1,150 0 0	869 6 3	.....	280 9 9
Do. do. tari ...	49 6 3	254 13 9	205 7 6	.....
Duty on opium ...	14,630 0 0	16,136 0 0	1,506 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous collections ...	49 10 3	79 1 2	29 6 11	.....
Distillery fees ...	556 5 0	575 14 0	19 9 0	.....
Duty on imported liquors ...	285 8 0	252 12 0	17 4 0	.....
License fees for the sale of charas ...	.....	48 8 0	48 8 0	.....
TOTAL ...	48,819 8 6	52,649 10 4	4,142 11 7	312 9 9
Net increase ...	.....	.....	3,890 1 10	.....

72. The excise revenue has been steadily increasing as will be observed from the fact of the collections of the year under report having exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,830-1-10 and the average of collections of the five previous years by Rs. 9,542-14-3.

73. *Country Spirit.*—The central distillery system remained in force throughout the year. When out-stills were opened in the surrounding Government districts the result was a decrease in the sale of country spirit in Cooch Behar. In 1877-78 there was a decrease of 287 gallons on the sales of the previous year. In the year under report there was a small increase as against the previous year, but the sales still fell short of the number of gallons sold in the 1876-77.

74. The numbers are as follows :—

1876-77 gallons sold	...	...	...	...	...	4737
1877-78 " "	...	...	...	...	...	4450
1878-79 " "	...	...	...	...	...	4607

Notwithstanding that our sales fell off, we were beset with complaints from other districts that our shops near the frontier interfered with the profits of their licensed distillers. It was alleged that our shops by selling an inferior kind of spirit undersold the Government license holders and that spirit was smuggled into British territory. My idea is that if spirit was smuggled across the border, from Cooch Behar, it was on account of the superior quality manufactured by our distillers, many of whom are skilled in their trade, having been brought into the State by the Rajah Harendra Narayan who was, it is said, himself partial to country spirit, and insisted on having the best quality.

75. Our licensed vendors also complained of the damage to their custom caused by the out-stills near the frontier. In the correspondence which ensued I was, I think, successful in shewing that in most instances, where the interests of a Cooch Behar shop and a British out-still clashed, the shop was an old institution attached to a Häut and entitled therefore to precedence as a matter of courtesy between the two Governments.

76. But all grounds for complaints have I trust been happily removed by the introduction of the out-still system into Cooch Behar from the commencement of the current year. It remains to be seen what the effect upon our revenue will be, but from the eagerness displayed in bidding, and the very high prices at which licenses to open out-stills were sold at Cooch Behar town itself I augur favorably of the results.

77. *Imported Liquors.*—The number of bottles imported increased from 942 bottles to 1,011 bottles, and there was a corresponding increase of Rs. 17-4 in the collections of import duty. This small increase may be attributed to the increase in the number of European residents in the State. The license for the Haldibari shop was given up; this decreased the collections of license fees by Rs. 32.

78. *Ganja.*—For the first three quarters of the year duty was levied at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per seer for flat ganja and at that of Rs. 3 for round ganja. But as the rates had been increased in Bengal, it was found necessary to make corresponding increases here. The present rates as sanctioned by the Commissioner's letter No. 148R, of the 17th January last, are Rs. 3-8 for flat ganja and Rs. 4 for round ganja. It has been observed from the result of the collections of the fourth quarter that the increase in the rates will probably serve to decrease consumption. No correct opinion can however be formed till the result of sales for a whole year is carefully watched. When the notice about the increase was issued in December the shop keepers took large quantities of ganja, which no doubt was sold in January and February. It appears that on the whole there was a decrease of 4 seers and 9 chattacks only in the consumption. There was however an increase of Rs. 724-13-6 in the collections of duty, and of Rs. 48-7-5 in license fees.

79. *Opium.*—In accordance with the remarks passed in the Government Resolution on the Cooch Behar Annual Report last year, the rate for opium was raised during the year under report to Rs. 26 from Rs. 22, the formerly prevailing rate. The change took effect from the beginning of December last,

and has already affected the sale in our shops. As however the old rate prevailed during the early portion of the year from April to November inclusive there was an increase of Rs. 1,506 in the collections of duty, the consumption having increased by 1 maund 3 seers.

80. There was a decrease of Rs. 280-9-9 in license fees for the sale of madat. This drug is a preparation of opium and it can be easily made at home by the consumers. As there was an increase in the revenue derived from opium it is not necessary to give any explanation about the decrease referred to above.

81. I had occasion during the year to find grave fault with the Abkari Darogah, Baboo Krishna Dhan Banerjee for irregularities connected with the discharge of his duties. He was under suspension for nearly three months. He is an officer of ability who can do very well if he likes. Nothing affecting his integrity was proved against him, but he was shown to have used the servants of the department for improper purposes, and to have incurred debts to certain licensed vendors, to whom he should not have been under obligations. He has had a sharp lesson which I trust he will benefit by.

SECTION III.—STAMP REVENUE.

82. The table given below shows the net value of stamps of each description realized during the last two years after deducting the discount paid to vendors.

Year.	Judicial.	Documentary.	Court fee.	Total.
1877-78	66,788 12 6	24,138 12 0	25,853 8 0	1,16,781 0 6
1878-79	82,048 14 0	25,826 0 0	32,377 4 0	1,40,252 2 0

83. It will be observed that the net collections increased from Rs. 1,16,781 to Rs. 1,40,252. The Cooch Behar Limitation Act was under previous orders to come fully into force from the beginning of the current year. These orders were not modified and the operation of the Act was not again postponed till a few days before the expiration of the last year and till many persons had already instituted cases for old claims. Proceedings were also taken during the year for the summary realization of outstanding arrears due to Wards' Estates. Owing to these causes there was a large increase in litigation followed by a proportional increase in collections under Judicial and peon fee stamps. The impending operation of the Limitation Act also obliged debtors to execute fresh deeds in many cases; this increased the sale of documentary stamps.

84. The number of pieces of documentary stamps sold during the year was 59,996. The number of deeds registered was however 6,282 only; this is accounted for by the circumstance that most of the deeds executed came under the class of documents the registration of which was optional. The highest value of a documentary stamp sold during the year was Rs. 200 and that of a judicial stamp Rs. 400.

85. Treasury Accountant Baboo Gopal Chunder Ghose, continues to give satisfaction by discharging his duties efficiently.

115. The cash balances of the State Treasuries on the 31st March 1879 are better than that in the revised estimate by Rs. 2,07,504 ; and are a little above 6½ lac as follows :—

Cooch Behar Treasury	...	...	...	...	5,18,667
Bengal Bank	..	...	...	...	1,34,662
				TOTAL	<u>9,53,829</u>

116. It was estimated that on the 31st March 1879 this balance would have been Rs. 4,45,825 or nearly 4½ lac. The improvement over the estimate is mainly due to the surplus in the ordinary account of 1878-79 being (as before explained) larger than was expected.

117. The liabilities of the State, as will be seen in Statement No. II, on the 31st March 1879 were Rs. 90,170 or Rs. 5,092 over those shewn in the last year's statement. This is owing to transfer adjustment under the head "suspense account." The balance due to Government is a fluctuating one. It is impossible to foresee accurately on what side of an account with Government the credit balance may be on any given date a month or two off. On the other hand the assets will on comparison be seen to have increased by Rs. 1,86,801, partly owing to increase of cash balances, and partly to an increase in the total amount standing at credit as money lent to private individuals, which forms of course a portion of the State assets.

118. *Rajah's visit to England.*—The amount originally sanctioned for the Rajah's English trip was £10,000 for all expenses incurred west of Brindisi. Subsequently an additional grant of £2,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of horses and articles of *vertu*. The total amount remitted by us to Messrs. Coutts and Co. was Rs. 1,51,200 being the equivalent at the current rate of exchange of £12,500 plus the cost of remittance. The extra £500 was remitted as an advance on account of expenses on the return journey this side of Brindisi.

119. Before leaving India Dr. Simpson took from his own agents Messrs. Schoëne Kilburn and Co. gold and circular notes to the amount of Rs. 12,942, being the Indian equivalent of £1,000. This amount should have been deducted from the remittances to be made to Messrs. Coutts and Co., but by an oversight this was not done, and in consequence an extra £1,000 was placed at Dr. Simpson's disposal, which was not spent. As however Dr. Simpson had treated the advance taken from Messrs. Schoëne Kilburn as a State remittance, there was a little difficulty about adjusting the account. We had repaid Messrs. Schoëne Kilburn the amount of their advance, and held it as an advance at the personal debit of Dr. Simpson. We have now however, on receiving Dr. Simpson's account, transferred it to the Rajah's account, but held the amount in objection pending the receipt of Coutts and Co.'s account, in which Dr. Simpson is to give us credit for an extra £1,000 over the sanctioned limit.

120. Inclusive of this £1,000 the total amount to the State credit with Messrs. Coutts and Co., as savings out of the amount remitted for the trip, should be £2,659-14-10 ; but their accounts have not as yet reached us. The accounts with them for the English trip stand in Dr. Simpson's name ; and after he has paid some outstanding bills for pictures, statuary, cost of carriage to India, &c. &c. he will transfer the balance to the State account by a cheque in favor of the Commissioner of Cooch Behar in account with Messrs. Coutts and Co.

121. The usual account of the Trust for Anundmoyee Rajcoomaree is appended to the report.

122. The Auditor Babu Tara Churn Chatterjee continues to merit approbation for the manner in which he discharges the arduous duties of his office, the work of which has much increased of late years. The 1st clerk Babu Siddeshur Ghose also deserves mention for special intelligence, and mastery over the details of Audit office work.

SECTION V.—ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

123. The number of regular suits instituted during the year was 3,810 against 3,143 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 667 cases.

124. This large increase was due to the fact that the term of grace in extension of the period of limitation under the new Act was to expire on the 31st March 1879, and the further extension now granted was not sanctioned until just before the close of the year. A number of suits were therefore instituted in pursuance of old claims to save limitation. The further period of grace was sanctioned in consideration of the hardness of the times, and of the fact that a number of jotedars and mahajans had petitioned for it. Six months only were granted; the Act therefore comes into full operation on the 1st October 1879.

125. There is no doubt that to refuse the further extension of the period of grace would have forced claims into court which may yet be amicably adjusted, and would have brought ruin to many, and probably interfered in no small degree with the collection of the State revenue.

126. The number of regular suits disposed of during the year was 3,477 against 3,125 of the previous year. Although there were thus more cases decided, the dispocals did not keep pace with the institutions, and at the close of the year the large number of 576 cases remained pending. But the institutions were not equally distributed over the year, a large number of plaints being filed towards the close of the year, for reasons given above. Some effort was made by the presiding officers to keep their files down, but I think more might have been done. A circular addressed to all officers with Civil Jurisdiction during the last quarter of the year had the effects of bringing down the files considerably, but the number of cases pending over six months is still unduly large on some files.

127. The health of the Dewany Ahilkar Babu Ram Chunder Ghose has been failing lately. He took privilege leave for two months at the time of the Durga Poojah holidays. During his absence the Fouzdari Ahilkar carried on the duties of his office, but was unable to devote his whole time to it, and consequently the file fell in arrears. After his return from privilege leave, Babu Ram Chunder Ghose again fell ill and had to take sick leave. It was then arranged that Babu Priyanath Dutt should officiate for him, and the work did not suffer, but the state of the Babu's health prior to his going on leave was prejudicial to his efficiency, and his file showed an undue number of pending cases. He has again rejoined his office, but has been advised and intends to retire on pension, as he is an old man and by constitutional infirmities unfitted for hard sedentary work.

128. The number, nature and value of suits instituted and disposed of by all Courts during 1877-78 and 1878-79 are shown in the three sub-joined tables.

129. Table shewing the suits instituted disposed of and pending in the past year as compared with the preceding year.

	INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF		PENDING.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	3,143	3,810	3,125	3,477	245	576
Increase ... ..	.....	667	.....	352	.....	331
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

130. Table shewing number and value of suits of different kinds commenced in all courts in the past year as compared with the preceding year.

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.				Number in 1877-78.	Number in 1878-79.	Value in 1877-78.	Value in 1878-79.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Suits of Small Cause Court Class				2,726	3,277	1,35,176 4 8	1,69,249 18 9
Other Suits				417	583	1,88,355 8 7	1,62,749 0 4
TOTAL				3,143	3,810	3,23,531 18 8	3,31,998 14 1
Increase ... ..				.....	667	.....	8,467 0 10
Decrease ... ..				.....	.....	.....	.....

131. Table shewing suits instituted and disposed of in 1878-79, and pending at the close of that year in various courts.

CLASS OF COURTS.	INSTITUTED AND RE-ADMITTED.		DISPOSED OF		PENDING.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Dewany Ahilkar	1,600	1,739	680	855	89	187
Assistant to ditto	38	47	695	774	73	158
Dinhata Sub-divisional Court...	511	627	587	586	55	93
Mathabhaga ditto	650	918	645	780	21	134
Mekligunj ditto	349	479	368	482	7	4
TOTAL	3,143	3,810	3,125	3,477	245	576

132. The institutions entered in these tables do not include suits pending at the close of the preceding year. The suits shewn as instituted in the Assistant's Court are re-admissions, this Court having no original jurisdiction.

133. Out of the 1,739 cases instituted and re-admitted in the Dewany Ahilkar's Court during the past year 817 cases were transferred to the Assistant's Court, for trial.

134. The number of Miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year was 453 against 431 of the previous year. The following table shews the number of suits disposed of by each of the Courts during the year and the number pending at the end.

Miscellaneous cases of judicial nature other than regular suits or proceedings in execution, disposed and pending in each of the courts.

CLASS OF COURTS.				Disposed of.		Pending.	
				1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Dewany Ahilkar's Court ...	...	...	...	227	209	56	89
Assistant's Court ...	...	...	...	43	77	26	14
Dinhata sub-divisional Court	...	...	...	58	40	5	27
Mathabhanga do	...	...	...	43	60	5	18
Mekligunj do	...	...	...	60	67	.....	3
TOTAL ...				431	453	92	151
Increase ...	...	...	...	.....	22	.....	59
Decrease ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

135. The following table will shew the number of decrees partially or completely executed and the amount of money realized by each of the Courts.

CLASS OF COURTS.				Completely.	Partially.	Amount realized.
Dewany Ahilkar ...	...	...	...	305	562	84,112 3 8
Assistant to Ahilkar	...	...	...	125	127	4,885 9 9
Naib Ahilkar, Dinhata	...	...	...	60	117	1,324 11 7
Ditto Mathabhanga	...	...	...	112	167	8,946 15 10
Ditto Mekligunj	...	...	...	105	158	8,749 7 10
TOTAL ...				707	1,131	57,469 0 8

136. The following table gives the number of appeals from decisions in original suits disposed of and pending as compared with the preceding year.

	INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF.				PENDING.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	In Judges and Dewany Ahilkar's Court.	In Judges and Dewany Ahilkar's Court.	Judge.	Dewany Ahilkar.	Judge.	Dewany Ahilkar.	Judge.	Dewany Ahilkar.	Judge.	Dewany Ahilkar.
Increase	133	173	67	57	80	74	55	12	56	80
Decrease .....	.....	40	...	...	13	17	...	...	1	18
Decrease .....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Deputy Commissioner is the Judge.

137. Appellate work is increasing with the increase of original suits. The number of appeals decided by me during the past year is much larger than in any previous year, and still the pending file is heavy.

138. The following table will show the number and result of appeals preferred from the decisions of each officer.

APPEALS FROM.	No. of cases tried.	Pending from last year.	No. of Appeals preferred.	TOTAL.	No. of decisions affirmed.	No. reversed or modified.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Babu Ram Chunder Ghose, Dewany Ahilkar.	1,064	36	52	88	34	10	9	35
Kumar Rungila Narayan, Assistant and Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj.	549	12	22	34	13	6	11	4
Babu Peary Lal Roy, Assistant and Naib Ahilkar of Dinbata.	851	3	23	26	7	6	13	.....
Babu Huri Dass Mookerjee, Offg. ditto.	.....	.....	27	27	6	1	3	17
Babu Shoshi Bhushan Halder, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhang and Dinbata.	626	8	33	41	11	1	11	18
Babu Kedar Nath Mukerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhang and Mekligunj.	840	9	16	25	6	4	3	12

NOTE.—Appeals preferred do not include those pending from preceding year.

139. The following table shows the appeals from the decisions in miscellaneous cases preferred from the decisions of each officer.

APPEALS FROM.	No. of cases tried.	Pending from last year.	No. of Appeals preferred.	TOTAL.	No. of decisions affirmed.	No. reversed or modified.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Babu Ram Chunder Ghose, Dewany Ahilkar.	209	9	10	19	3	1	5	10
Kumar Rungila Narayan, Assistant and Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj.	67	1	4	5	.....	.....	1	4
Babu Peary Lal Roy, Assistant and Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata.	77	.....	4	4	1	.....	3	.....
Babu Huri Dass Mookerjee, ditto.	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Babu Shoshi Bhushan Halder, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhang and Dinbata.	40	1	3	4	.....	.....	1	3
Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhang and Mekligunj.	60	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....

NOTE.—Appeals preferred do not include those pending from preceding year.

140. A recent order of the High Court of Calcutta has affected the Cooch Behar bar in a highly injurious manner. This order is to the effect that young men who have passed the B. L. examination and aspire to be enrolled as High Court pleaders must practise in the Bengal mofussil courts or as apprentices to High Court pleaders for three consecutive years after obtaining their certificate of B.L., unless employed in work of a judicial nature under Government. Should they fail to do, they forfeit all benefit from their degree.

141. The effect of this order is to close the doors of our Courts, contrary to our desire, to young Bachelors of Law, and to throw us on our own resources as regards a supply of competent pleaders for the Higher Courts. This is much to be regretted. A few educated pleaders with a knowledge of English are a great help here, as apart from the value of their assistance to the Deputy Commissioner in his capacity of judge, they form a reserve on which to draw for competent men to fill up officiating appointments both judicial and executive.

142. I am in hopes that the High Court may be induced to make an exception in our favor and to allow service in Cooch Behar whether on the bench or at the bar to count as time passed in practice, or in Government service under the Bengal Government.

143. Our Naib and Assistant Ahilkars as a class are I fear sadly deficient in judicial ability and experience. Babu Priyanath Dutt, B. L., who officiated for a short time as a Dewany Ahilkar both during the past year and on a previous occasion, is able and competent, but none of the others deserve creditable mention except Kumar Rungila Narayan, who has indeed less experience than any of them, but who, I believe really tries to improve himself, and takes pains at all events.

SECTION VI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

144. The annexed tables shew how rapidly the advantages of registration are becoming appreciated.

145. 6,282 deeds were registered during the year against 4,926 of the preceding year, and 4,231 of the year 1876-77, Of the total number 2,183 were optional against 1789 of the previous year.

146. No changes in the administration of this department were made during the year. It may be desirable to have a rural Sub-registry office on the north-east corner of the State, and another at or near Tufangunj in a year or two more, but at present the number of registrations are not sufficient to warrant our incurring the necessary outlay.

Comparative table shewing the number of deeds compulsory and optional.

YEAR.				Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Amount of fees and fines realized on documents presented for registration.		
							Rs.	As.	P.
1877-78	...	...	...	8,187	1,789	4,926	3,517	0	0
1878-79	...	...	...	4,099	2,183	6,282	4,128	4	0
Increase	...	...	...	962	894	1,856	611	4	0

Table showing the nature of deeds registered in the different offices.

OFFICES.	Leases.	Mortgages.	Sale.	Gifts.	Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of immoveable property.	Obligations for payment of money.	Will.	Miscellaneous deeds.	Total.
Registry and sudder office ...	1,793	42	251	9	88	313	...	271	2,767
Dinhata ...	717	39	140	2	81	112	1	147	1,239
Mathabhanga ...	494	52	198	5	116	110	...	139	1,114
Mekligunj ...	476	45	298	3	64	165	1	110	1,162
Total ...	3,480	178	887	19	349	700	2	667	6,282

Comparative Statement of deeds registered and of Receipts and Disbursements for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.		Amount of fees and fines realized.	Cost of establishment.	Percentage on fees.	Refund of fees on documents refused.	Contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Balance received by the State.
	Compulsory.	Optional.							
1877-78 ...	3,137	1,789	Rs. A. P. 3,687 14 6	Rs. A. P. 1,216 14 3	Rs. A. P. 869 11 7	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 355 4 10	Rs. A. P. 2,442 14 8	Rs. A. P. *1,244 15 10
1878-79 ...	4,099	2,183	4,256 2 6	1,359 0 0	947 3 10	10 8 0	397 7 6	2,714 3 4	1,541 15 2
Increase ...	962	394	568 4 0	142 1 9	77 8 3	9 8 0	42 2 8	271 4 8	296 15 4

* Rs. 1,244-15-10 excess of receipts over expenditure.

† Rs. 1,541-15-2 ditto ditto.

Abstract Statement of Deeds registered and of Receipts and Disbursements of the Registration Office for the year 1878-79

OFFICES.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.		Value of property affected.	Amount of fees and fines realized.	Cost of Establishment.	Percentage on fees.	Refund of fees on documents refused.	Contingencies.
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
Registry & Sudder Office	1,940	827	242,107	Rs. A. P. 1,746 12 6	Rs. A. P. 820 0 0	Rs. A. P. 378 0 3	.....	370 4 9
Dinhata ...	824	415	64,021	854 0 0	180 0 0	197 8 4	10 8 0	.....
Mathabhanga ...	676	438	97,596	846 4 0	179 0 0	183 0 0	.....	13 0 3
Mekligunj ...	659	503	109,262	809 2 0	180 0 0	188 11 3	.....	14 2 6
TOTAL ...	4,099	2,183	512,986	4,256 2 6	1,359 0 0	947 3 10	10 8 0	397 7 6

TABLE shewing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements.

Names of Offices.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.					Excess of Receipts over Expenditures.
	Registration, copying and searching Fees &c.	Fines &c.	Total.	Permanent and temporary Establishment.	Current and extraordinary contingencies.	Commission to Sub-registrars.	Refund of Fees on documents refused.	Total.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Registry and Sudder Office	1,640 4 6	106 8 0	1,746 12 6	820 0 0	370 4 9	378 0 8	.....	1,568 5 0	178 7 6
Dinhata ...	854 0 0	.....	854 0 0	180 0 0	.....	197 8 4	10 8 0	388 0 4	465 15 8
Mathabhanga ...	826 4 0	20 0 0	846 4 0	179 0 0	18 0 3	183 0 0	.....	375 0 8	471 3 9
Mekligumj ...	808 10 0	0 8 0	809 2 0	180 0 0	14 2 6	188 11 8	.....	382 13 9	426 4 3
Total ...	4,129 2 6	127 0 0	4,256 2 6	1,359 0 0	397 7 6	947 3 10	10 8 0	2,714 8 4	1,541 15 2

SECTION VII.—ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. •

147. The charge of the Chief Criminal Court of original jurisdiction rested with Baboo Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Fouzdari Ahilkar, throughout the year.

148. *Criminal Statistics.*—The total number of cases of all descriptions reported during the year was 2,993 against 2,892 of the preceding year, shewing an increase of 101 cases. Of the 2,993 cases 1,577 were cognizable and 1,416 were non-cognizable, against 1,571 and 1,321 respectively of the previous year. Cognizable cases have therefore increased by 6 and non-cognizable cases by 95. Among the cognizable cases, the serious offences against the person were 84 against 107, and serious offences against property were 35 against 42 of the previous year. The prevailing crimes, as in other years, have been petty thefts, trespass and assaults. Under the head of petty theft there is a decrease in the number reported, contrary to my expectations, the total being 936 against 983 of the previous year; and of the actual cases reported no less than 156 were ascertained to be false, leaving a total of 780 true cases against 838 of the previous year. There is an increase of 31 cases of assault, the number being 522 against 491 of the previous year.

149. *Comparative statement of all Courts.*—The subjoined statement shews the number of cases reported and the number of persons brought to trial in all Courts in the past and preceding years.

Details.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Number of Cognizable and Non-cognizable cases reported	2,892	2,993
Number of persons brought to trial	1,921	1,884
Convicted	1,816	1,221
Released	558	635
Otherwise disposed of	19	9
Remaining under trial at the end of the year	28	19
Percentage of persons convicted to total number brought to trial	70·2	65·78

A decrease of 37 is observed in the number of persons brought to trial; 169 petty theft cases were not enquired into under Section 117 of the Procedure Code, and summonses were refused in 323 frivolous and false cases instituted directly before Magisterial officers. The percentage of persons convicted is a little lower than that of the preceding year in as much as it has decreased from 70·2 to 65·78.

150. *Detailed statement of all Courts.*—The table given below gives additional details for the past year, shewing the number of persons brought to trial in all Courts in Cognizable and Non-cognizable cases. Full particulars will be found in the Cognizable and Non-cognizable Crime returns herewith submitted.

DETAILS.	Cognizable.	Non-Cognizable.
Cases reported	1,577	1,416
Number of persons under trial	912 (a)	972 (f)
Convicted	601 (b)	629 (g)
Released	296 (c)	839 (h)
Otherwise disposed of	5 (d)	4 (i)
Remaining under trial at the end of the year	10 (e)	9 (j)
Percentage of persons convicted to total number tried	67·001	64·6
Column XV. a	Column XI. f	
„ XVIII. b	„ XV, XVI. g	
„ XVI, XVII. c	„ XII, XIII, XIV. h	
„ XIX. d	„ XVIII. i	
„ XXII, XXIII. e	„ XVII. j	

It will be observed that the proportion of convictions in both Cognizable and Non-cognizable cases is lower than in the previous year. The files were very clear at the end of the year, there being only 19 cases under trial and 2 appeals undisposed of.

151. *Appeals*.—There were 35 Criminal appeals during the year against 30 of the previous year. In 15 cases the order of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 10 cases modified and in 7 reversed. The table given below shews the number of persons convicted and of appeals preferred with the result in the case of each officer separately.

Names of officers against whose decisions appeals were preferred.			Total number of persons punished.	Total number of appeals.	Order confirmed.	Order modified.	Order reversed.	Pending.
Baboo Jadub Chunder Chuckerbuty, Fouzdari Ahilkar	...	...	277	15	5	6	3	1
.. Huri Das Mookerjee, Officiating Naib Ahilkar	...	...	88	7	5	2	.	.
Kumer Keshub Narayan, Assistant Ahilkar	...	...	312	7	3	...	2	2
Baboo Peary Lal Roy, Naib Ahilkar	...	...	83	1	...	...	1	.
.. Shoshi Bhosun Halder, Naib Ahilkar	...	...	155	2	1	1	.	.
.. Kadar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar	...	...	151	...	...	...	.	.
Kumar Rungila Narayan, Naib Ahilkar	...	...	145	3	1	1	1	.
TOTAL	...	...	1,211	35	15	10	7	3

The Deputy Commissioner heard 22 and the Fouzdari Ahilkar 13 cases.

152. Two cases only of murder were reported during the year, of these one was a case of murder and suicide. One Matia Noshya of Kotebhajnee in Mekligunj cut the throats of his two children and subsequently hung himself. There is reason to believe he was labouring under temporary insanity. In the other case, there has been, I fear, a failure of justice. The facts are as follows :—One Brojo Dass of Kaljane was accused of having murdered Korpoo Dassia. Korpoo was a young widow and had intimacy with Brojo; the fruit of this connection was a daughter; soon after the delivery, the woman was forsaken by her paramour who disowned the child. According to the custom of the country such women must remain ex-communicated and out-casts, as long as their illegitimate children are not acknowledged. Korpoo was helpless and sued Brojo in the Fouzdari Court for the maintenance of her child. On the day fixed for the trial of the case, Korpoo and her infant were missing; two days after her dead body was discovered in the Kaljane river, on the banks of which the parties lived. Suspicion fell on Brojo. He was sent up by the police for trial. The evidence being insufficient and unsatisfactory the accused was discharged by the Fouzdari Ahilkar on the 24th March last.

153. I have sent for and inspected the records of the case, and am compelled to agree with the Fouzdari Ahilkar that the evidence would not support a conviction; but from the coincidence of the time of the woman's disappearance with that fixed for the trial of the maintenance case, there seems the strongest ground for suspecting Brojo Dass of having made away with her, and I have directed the case to be made over to an intelligent officer with a view of eliciting any evidence that may not hitherto have come to light.

154. One case of murder which occurred before the commencement of the year under report was under investigation during the year, but the suspected

murderer being a foreigner, and having left the State ; it was found impossible to trace him.

155. There were six cases of culpable homicide reported during the year against one in the previous year. Of these one was declared false; in two cases the persons accused were found to be protected by the right of private defence, and were discharged under section 103 I. P. C. In the fourth case the accused was sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment. In the fifth case there was possibly a failure of justice. The accused was charged with having strangled his girl wife, and thrown her into a river. The case was reported at first as one of drowning but subsequently suspicion fell on the husband, and the Police taking the matter up and arresting him, he made, as alleged, a full confession of having killed his wife, and was immediately taken before the Naib Ahilkar to whom he repeated his statement before the Police. The Naib Ahilkar however contented himself with simply recording the confession and failed to examine a single witness, although several were brought before him at the time, pleading as his excuse when called upon to explain, that he did not like to examine witnesses fresh from the Police. The absurdity of the excuse was manifest, as he had not hesitated to record the confession, which was, to say the least, as likely to be due to Police influence as any thing the witnesses might say. When subsequently examined the witnesses told quite a different story, and the accused retracted his confession, stating that he had been forced into making it. From the circumstances of the case and from the fact that prior to the Police investigation the case had been reported at the thanna as a case of drowning, and that the members of the family had their story, true or otherwise, of the way the accident occurred ready before the Police took up the enquiry, as was proved by the report of the information entered at the thanna, it seemed exceedingly improbable that these very relatives and the accused husband, with whom they had sided, would have told quite a different story, inculcating the husband, unless considerable pressure had been brought to bear on them. As the witnesses were not examined at the time the confession was recorded, and as they adhered, when examined afterwards, to the story which had first been given at the thanna, it was impossible for me to convict the prisoner simply on his confession when fresh from Police custody, which he retracted subsequently both before the Naib Ahilkar, and myself. Whether the confession was true or not I cannot say, but I have no doubt that it was not altogether voluntary. I censured the Naib Ahilkar severely both for his careless and superficial enquiry and for his disingenuous excuses for it.

156. There were three cases of dacoity reported during the year against three of the preceding year. These added to the two cases reported in the last year, but disposed of in the year under report, make the total number of cases five ; of these, one was found to be false and two are yet pending with the Police. In the two remaining cases the Police had sent up 10 men for trial ; of these six men were convicted and sentenced to 10 years rigorous imprisonment each, and four were released.

1st case.—One Joy Nath Manjhee lodged a complaint with the Mathabhanga Police that on the 26th August last a dacoity had been committed in his house, and property valued at Rs. 12-8 carried off. The case was investigated by the Police, and four persons arrested and sent up for trial. The evidence against them being meagre and doubtful, they were discharged by the Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga.

2nd case.—One Sheeb Prosad Shing lodged a complaint with the Mekli-gunj Police, to the effect that on the 28th March last a dacoity had been

committed in his house and property valued at about Rs. 50 carried off. The case was being enquired into by the Police at the end of the year.

3rd case.—One Gyan Das of Picknidhara in the Dinhata sub-division gave information to the Dinhata Police that on the 31st March last a dacoity had been committed in his house and property valued at Rs. 495-9 carried off. The case is being investigated by the Police.

157. Out of seven cases of rape reported during the year only two were sent up for trial, of these one resulted in the conviction of the accused, and he is sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment. In the other case, a boy of some 17 or 18 years old was asserted to have committed rape upon a girl of three, but as medical examination shewed that there was no rupture, or any external marks of violence, I disbelieved the evidence for the prosecution.

158. There were three cases of kidnapping reported during the year against five of the preceding year:—

1st case.—One Kaltoo Das was accused of having kidnapped a minor girl named Pochee Dassia from the legal guardianship of her father for the purpose of marrying her. The accused was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

2nd case.—One Tanga Das kidnapped a woman named Kanto Dassia with intent to have illicit intercourse with her. The accused was convicted by the Sessions Court and sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

3rd case.—A charge of kidnapping was brought against Nandia, Tushur and Sabordee. There being no proof against the accused they were discharged by the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj.

159. *Distribution of work.*—The subjoined table shews the distribution of work amongst the several officers:—

NAME OF OFFICERS.	No. of cases.	No. of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Percentage of persons convicted to total number tried.
G. T. Dalton, Esq., Deputy Commissioner ..	14	28	16	4	...	8	80
Babu Jadub Chunder Chukerbutty, Fouzdari Ahilkar ...	1,061	443	275	159	7	2	63.8
„ Huri Das Mookerjee, Offg. Naib Ahilkar ...	125	174	88	86	...	...	50.5
„ Peary Lall Roy, Naib Ahilkar ...	120	143	82	58	...	3	58.5
„ Kumar Keshub Narayan Asst. Ahilkar ...	810	449	310	198	1	...	69.1
„ Shoshi Bhoosun Haldar, Naib Ahilkar ...	390	228	155	67	...	6	69.8
„ Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar ...	553	197	151	45	1	...	77.04
Kumar Rungila Narayan, Naib Ahilkar ...	420	222	144	78	...	...	64.8
Total ...	2,998	1,884	1,226	635	9	19	66.05

160. *Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.*—27 persons were ordered to find security for good behaviour during the year against 24 of the preceding year.

161. The Criminal Courts had occasion to take attachment proceedings against 8 defendants during the year. Rs. 117 were awarded as compensation to defendants, (Section 209 of Criminal Procedure Code). Proceedings had to

be taken in 18 cases for the suppression of local nuisances under Chapter XXIX.

162. There were 39 right of way cases under Section 536 Chapter L ; of these 22 cases were disposed of in favor of the applicants, 6 dismissed, 6 compromised and 5 pending at the end of the year.

163. The number of applications for maintenance were 30 ; of these 11 were decided in favor of the applicants, 10 refused, 8 compromised and 1 was pending at the end of the year.

164. *Accidental deaths.*—The number of accidental deaths reported during the year was 157 against 105 of the previous year. They were as below:—

Suicide	...	...	...	...	7
By drowning	...	...	...	...	105
„ Snake bite	...	...	...	...	80
„ Beasts	...	...	...	...	1
„ Other causes	...	...	...	...	14
Total					157

165. The large number of deaths by drowning must be attributed to the heavy rains which inundated so large a portion of the State, and caused the crossings of rivers to be more than usually dangerous. It is strange however that in the great and exceptional flood which visited the State on the 20th of July 1878 there were no deaths from drowning reported, although special enquiry was made with a view to obtaining information on the subject.

166. This flood was so very high that the inhabitants of the parts visited by it were almost entirely confined to their houses for some days, and to this fact, all going about being stopped, must be attributed the absence of casualties. When, however, the floods were confined to the low lands, the greater depth of water at ordinary crossings probably was the cause of many persons, who were unable to swim, being carried off their feet and drowned.

167. *Criminal Fines.*—The statement given below will shew the result of fine operations in the past and in the preceding years.

YEARS.	Balance of the previous year.	Imposed during the year.	Realized during the year.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1877-78	4,012 13 1	8,276 3 0	6,817 2 2	2,870 11 10	3,601 2 1
1878-79	3,601 2 1	9,125 8 0	7,453 12 6	2,285 3 2	2,987 10 5

It will appear that the balance which remained unrealized at the end of the year under report was Rs. 2,987-10-5 against Rs. 3,601-2-1 of the previous year. The fact that fines imposed upon very poor people who undergo alternative imprisonment in lieu thereof have been ordered to be written off, accounts for the heavy sum that appears under the heading “written off or remitted.”

168. *Chowkidari Tax for the Town of Cooch Behar.*—The assessment for the year under report was Rs. 2,158-2 ; this amount added to Rs. 3-13-9, the realizable balance of the previous year, gives a total of Rs. 2,161-15-9 ; deducting

from this amount the sum of Rs. 112-14-6 on account of persons who have died, left their places &c., there remain Rs. 2,048-14-3; of these, Rs. 2,041-10-6 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 7-6-9. The result is generally satisfactory. The cost of the chowkidari establishment was Rs. 2,040 against Rs. 2,027-13-3 of the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 12-2-9.

169. *Cattle Pounds*.—The number of cattle pounds in different parts of the State was 35, against 33 of the preceding year. Two pounds were closed, not proving self supporting, and five new ones were opened; but the receipts were Rs. 5,771-12 against Rs. 5,908-10-10½, shewing a decrease of Rs. 136-14-10½. The disbursement was Rs. 3,126 against Rs. 3,053-9-6 of the preceding year. This also shews an increase of Rs. 72-6-6. The net profit to the State was therefore Rs. 2,645-12 against Rs. 2,855-1-1½ shewing a decrease of Rs. 209-5-1½. The excessive rain and two successive inundations, which prevented cattle from grazing out-side for about a month, account for the small decrease in the amount of profits.

170. Babu Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty has performed his duties throughout the year to my satisfaction, and continues to maintain his previous high character.

171. Of the sub-divisional and sudder Naib Ahilkars Kumar Rungila Narayan is the only one who deserves mention, as an officer who really tries to improve himself. The others are scarcely in my opinion fit to hold the powers they do as second class Magistrates. Fortunately however their Magisterial work is not heavy.

SECTION VIII.—POLICE.

172. The following table gives the strength and cost of the Police during the past official year:—

Strength.					Cost Rs.
1 Superintendent	...	...	...	...	5,454
3 Inspectors	...	...	...	...	4,500
9 Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	6,480
28 Head-Constables	...	...	...	...	5,280
259 Constables	...	...	...	...	20,436
Total				...	42,150

173. The increase under the item of Superintendent's pay is due to the increments of Rs. 50 to his salary sanctioned two years ago *viz.*, an increase of Rs. 100 in two annual increments of Rs. 50 each. The increase under the head of Sub-Inspectors is due to the appointment of an extra Sub-Inspector for Huldibari police station, which has been made a thanna, in consequence of its increased importance as a railway station on the principal road of the State.

174. The Sub-inspector was appointed last year, but was paid from savings, no provision having been made on the budget for the purpose. The increase in the number of constables and consequent increased cost, is due to the appointment of 15 extra constables as guards for the sub-divisional lock-ups.

175. Formerly the sub-divisional treasure chest, which is kept in the guard house attached to the lock-up, and the lock-up itself were under the guard of one sentry only. This man naturally kept watch near the door of the guard house where the treasure was kept. The far side of the lock-up was thus

quite unguarded, and on stormy nights it was easy for the prisoners, if they could get out of the bamboo houses, to cross the palisade and escape without attracting any notice. Two years ago it was the custom to keep a certain number of prisoners undergoing sentences of as much as six months at the lock-ups for local labour. At the Ma'habhanga lock-up, one of the doors, which were made of wooden bars on a wooden framework, fastened with one padlock and chain half way from the ground to the top of the door, had got somewhat warped, and the prisoners found that they could prize it open at the bottom, without breaking the chain, sufficiently to admit of a man forcing his way through. This was actually done, for a short time, systematically; and on dark and rainy nights certain prisoners used to get out of the lock-up, go and commit thefts in the neighbourhood, dispose of their booty to accomplices outside, and then return and lock themselves up.

176. Thefts were reported to which no clue could be obtained, and the real delinquents might have escaped detection, and served out their time in jail, committing thefts by night with impunity, had it not been for the discovery of some tobacco in the lock-up in possession of a prisoner, who, when about to be punished, informed against his comrades rather than suffer alone, and so the whole thing came out. The prisoners who had broken out confessed every thing. They had preferred returning to prison each night that they had got out, to remaining at large with warrants perpetually hanging over them.

177. The story reflects small credit on any of the parties concerned, but it was difficult to find fault, as the system was most to blame. One head constable and four constables were quite an inefficient guard for a lock-up and station house with a treasure chest in it, outside the lock-up inclosure. The guard has been doubled, the doors of the buildings inside the lock-up secured with double locks above and below, and the sub-divisional officers prohibited from keeping prisoners sentenced to more than one weeks rigorous imprisonment in the lock-up.

Working of the Police.

Details.					1877-78.	1878-79
Cognizable cases reported including those pending Police enquiry at the end of the previous year					1,586	1,577
A Forms (true)	...	...	...	...	371	368
A Forms (false)	...	...	...	...	0	1
B Forms (true)	...	...	...	...	23	35
B Forms (false)	...	...	...	...	10	5
C Forms (true)	...	...	...	...	820	387
C Forms (false)	...	...	...	...	154	200
Cases not enquired into under sec. 117 Code of Criminal Procedure					278	169
Cases taken up direct by Magistrates					362	396
Pending before the Police at the close of the year					68	16

It will be observed that the number of A forms has decreased by 3. There is a decrease of 9 in the number of cases reported. The number of false cases, 206 against 164 of the previous year, shews an increase of 42 cases. Besides the false cases mentioned above, 82 cases were found to be false amongst those that were taken up direct by the Magistrates. The total number of false cases was therefore 288, or 20 percent of the total number of cognizable cases reported. 30 complainants were prosecuted under sections 182 and 211 for lodging false complaints, of whom 19 were convicted and 11 released. This I consider eminently satisfactory, knowing the difficulty of obtaining legal proof of the fact that a charge is false, however morally convinced as to its falsity one may be. Cases moreover are shown as false in the statements which are thrown out as being properly cognizable by the Civil Courts, although the charges made

may have their foundations in fact, and such cases go to diminish the proportion of convictions under sections 182 and 211, to the total number of charges shewn as false in the statements.

178. *Conduct of Police.*—During the year under report one Sub-Inspector, five head constables, and 25 constables were punished for various offences under the Penal Code. There were no cases of extortion of confession by torture, or cruelty against any of the Police. The Fouzdari Ahilkar however notices that cases of oppression by Chowkidars have come to his notice, in which he has little doubt that the Chowkidars were only the tools of the regular Police. Exemplary punishment has been dealt out in such cases, and when the Chowkidars come to understand their position better and learn their duties I think such complaints will be of rare occurrence. They arise out of an exaggerated idea entertained by the Chowkidar of the power of the regular policeman over him personally.

179. In my last report I mentioned that a force of 870 Chowkidars had sprung up spontaneously, and that the number was rapidly increasing. Out of 930 talooks in the State 829 have now got 1,534 Chowkidars, and 101 still remain without Chowkidars. Petitions for the appointment of Chowkidars are still coming in. Hitherto the State has spent nothing on this new auxiliary Police force, but this year I shall ask sanction to supply the men with badges and spear heads as insignia of office. It will be advisable also I think to adopt the rules in force in the neighbouring districts of Rungpore and Julpigoree regarding Chowkidars, for the better control of this large body of men.

180. As before stated these Chowkidars are paid by voluntary contributions. With a view to enforcing the continuance of such payments, without at the same time alarming the people with the idea of a new tax I have called for a report as to the distribution and incidence of the gross payments, preparatory to recommending that rules be passed to enable us to realize from defaulters their quota of subscription and to fix the proportions in which the different grades of tenants shall pay according to the size of their holdings, &c. in the future.

181. The following two tables will show the percentage of acquittals to convictions in cognizable cases taken up direct by Magistrates and in cases sent up by the Police separately.

Result of trial of persons in Cognizable cases including those taken up direct by Magistrate.

Total number of persons in Columns XV of cognizable return.	Acquitted &c. Columns XVI and XVII.	Convicted &c., Columns XVIII A and B.	Pending &c., Columns XIX, XXII, XXIII.	Percentage of conviction.
912	296	601	15	67

Result of trial of persons in Cognizable cases investigated by Police Suo motu.

Persons sent up for trial including those pending from last year.	Acquitted &c.	Convicted.	Pending and died.	Percentage of conviction.
578	188	428	12	75.6

These results are creditable to the Police.

182. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen is only a fraction better than last year as shown in the annexed table.

Abstract Statement of property stolen and recovered.

1877-78.			1878-79.		
Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
12,055 0 0	2,083 0 0	17.27	15,181 0 0	2,854 0 0	18.79

183. It is true that the nature of the country in Cooch Behar offers exceptional advantages for concealment. But what I consider unsatisfactory is that so many confessions result in so small a recovery of property admitted to have been stolen.

184. Of 38 persons brought to trial for bad livelihood during the year 27 were ordered to find security.

185. The following table shows the fluctuations during the past five years in some of the principal classes of offences.

CRIME	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	REMARKS.
Dacoity	11	6	1	2	3	Cases of theft in a building were previous to 1876 wrongly entered apparently, as lurking house trespass.
Robbery	3	3	3	2	1	
Ordinary theft	397	727	746	838	796	
Lurking House trespass	314	31	13	6	8	
Murder	3	2	1	4	2	
Culpable Homicide	2	5	1	6	

186. There were 6 escapes from Police custody during the year. 4 of the prisoners escaping were recaptured.

187. The following officers are mentioned as specially deserving of commendation for detective ability.

Sub-Inspector Guru Prosanno Singh.

„ Momtazuddin.

„ Mohamed Johar.

Head-constable Nozeeruddin.

188. Sub-Inspector Sham Lall Mookerjee who was dismissed two years ago when senior Inspector for permitting a case of extortion of confession in his immediate vicinity, but subsequently readmitted on account of previous long and good service, has throughout the year rendered himself very useful at Huldibari, and performed his duties creditably.

189. Inspector Parbutty Charan Chuckerbutty also deserves favourable mention as an officer of intelligence and ability.

190. Babu Satya Churn Mookerjee the Superintendent of Police continues to discharge the duties of his post satisfactorily. He is a straight forward officer in whose word I have confidence.

SECTION IX.—JAIL AND LOCK-UPS.

191. The charge of the Jail throughout the year rested with the Fouzdari Ahilkar, Baboo/Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty.

192. The Jail wall, which was commenced in 1877-78, has during the year under report been nearly completed. As before stated the work has been done almost entirely by Jail labour, and has therefore progressed but slowly.

193. The site of the existing hospital being out side the wall, preparations have been made for its removal and reconstruction on one side of the large tank inside. On the completion of the wall some redistribution of the present *cutch* wards will be necessary, so as to separate the civil and hajut prisoners more effectually than has as yet been feasible, and also so as to minimize the risk from fire.

194. The Commissioner during his last visit thought that a *pucka* guard house and office should be constructed outside the wall, abutting on to it, on either side of the principal gate. Estimates are being prepared.

195. *Disposal of the prisoners in the Sudder Jail.*—The statement in the

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS IN THE SUDDER JAIL.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Died	5	7
Escaped	1	3
Released	619	766
Transferred	17	5
Remaining in the Jail on the last day of the year	247	205

margin will show the disposal of the prisoners in the year under report, as compared with the preceding year. Seven deaths occurred against five in the preceding year. There was no cholera up to the close of the year, though I regret to say that during the current month (April) cholera has made its appear-

ance, and carried off about a dozen prisoners. Of three escapes, against one in the previous year, two were by prisoners at out door work in the Nilcoti, and one from the Jail garden. The escaping prisoners were all men with less than six months to serve, and the escapes were due to over confidence and carelessness on the part of the warders, who have been tried and punished. No offender was sentenced to transportation during the year, nor was any lunatic transferred to Dacca.

196. *Health of prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners during the year was not

Description.	1877-78	1878-79
Average population of the sudder Jail.	281	224
Admission on account of sickness	222	314
Average sick	10·004	10·07
Percentage of admission to population.	24·7	31·8
Average sick per cent of average population.	4·3	4·46
Deaths	5	7
Death rate to 100 prisoners ...	2	3

so good as in 1877-78. The ratio of admissions to Hospital, per cent of average strength, was 31·8 against 24·97, and that of the daily average number of sick was 4·46 against 4·3. The mortality from cholera was 2, or less than one per cent. Of the 7 deaths, 2 only were from cholera, 2 from general debility, 1 from dysentery, 1 from enlargement of spleen, and 1 from colic pain. Full particulars regarding sickness

and mortality will be found in Dr. Briscoe's medical report.

197. *Labour and manufacture.*—The prisoners were chiefly employed in building the *pukka* masonry wall round the Jail. They cleared the jungle of the town, worked under the Public Works Department and the Artizan's school and in the printing Press. The number that work in the Press daily has been increased from 11 to 14. The Jail garden supplied employment for those who were either old, convalescent, or otherwise considered unfit for hard work. The number of men employed in manufactures was a little more than that in the previous year, *viz.* 45 against 40. The principal branches of manufacture in which the prisoners were employed were carpentry, sawing wood, mat making, weaving and twine making, making soorkee, grinding flour and making bread. A number of men were also employed as Jail servants, *viz.* convict warders, water carriers, cooks, sweepers and hospital attendants.

198. The officer in charge thinks that “petty manufactures are not so profitable as one or two suitable industries” and he is anxious to introduce, more largely, oil pressing as a labour. If this pays well there can be no possible objection to it, but rather the contrary, as oil pressing is first class labour, and I am inclined to think that our convicts have as a rule too easy times of it, and do not find the routine of Jail life so unpleasant as is desirable that they should.

199. *Gross earnings.*—The gross earnings of the labouring prisoners during the past and the preceding years will be found in the statement given below.

Description.	1877-78.			1878-79.			Reference to Statement C.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Jail servants @ Rs. 4-11 per mensem.....	1,641	14	0	1,553	2	0	Column 5.
Repairing Jail.....	140	15	0	310	2	6	Do. 6.
On the roads, Jail Wall &c.	3,110	0	0	3,148	2	0	Do. 7.
Working for hire @ Rs. 5-10.....	678	15	0	226	14	0	Do. 8.
On the Jail garden @ Rs. 57-8 in 1877-78 and @ Rs. 53-6-3 in 1878-79 per head per annum.	747	8	3	747	8	1	Do. 11.
On manufacture @ Rs. 114 in 1877-78 and Rs. 71-9-8 in 1878-79.	4,669	7	0	3,222	5	11	Do. 12.
Total.....	10,988	11	3	9,208	2	6	

200. The gross earnings of the past year are less than those of the preceding year by Rs. 1780-8-9. This is attributable to two causes:—First to the reduction in the number of prisoners, the daily average of which is 224 in the year under report against 231 of the preceding year; and secondly to the fact that a very large number of prisoners were engaged during the year on the masonry wall, which work is less profitable than brick-making, in which the greater number of prisoners in 1877-78 were employed.

201. The gross earnings per head of prisoners employed in the Jail garden has fallen from Rs. 57-8 to Rs. 53-6. This is due, I regret to state, to the complete failure of an attempt to grow tobacco in the garden, under Senor Montfort's supervision; unfortunately worms appeared and destroyed the entire crop. New plants were substituted for those which died, but to no purpose, and the result was that the labour of a considerable number of prisoners for about 3 months was entirely wasted. Some remarkably fine potatoes were grown in the Jail garden this year, better than any I have seen brought from Buxa or Darjeeling.

202. The prisoners employed in manufacture have earned Rs. 71-9-8 per head against Rs. 114 in the previous year, owing to the fact that the construction of the wall comes under this head, and building is far less profitable than brickmaking. Properly speaking the work of the two years should be taken together, and an average struck to ascertain the real value of the work of each.

203. *Net earnings.*—The earnings of the Jail during the last year were Rs. 7,344-14 (*vide* statement B) against Rs. 9,205-14-3 shewing a decrease of Rs. 1,861-0-3. The reasons to which this falling off is attributable have been given in detail in the foregoing paragraph under the head of gross earnings.

EXPENDITURE.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Police guard.....	2,656	3 3	8,210	6 8
Establishment.....	8,115	13 0	8,100	2 0
Feeding.....	8,907	10 6	10,262	9 3
Contingent.....	568	7 6	555	13 9
Clothing and blankets.....	1,054	13 0	916	13 0
Jail building and repairs.....	500	0 0	379	13 8
Gross cost	16,802	15 3	18,425	9 6
Deduct profits on manufacture, &c.	9,205	14 3	7,344	14 0
Net cost.....	7,597	1 0	11,080	11 6
Average gross cost of each prisoner.....	72	11 10	82	4 1
Average net cost of each prisoner.....	32	14 2	49	7 5

204. The above statement shows a very large increase in the gross and net cost of the Jail for the year under review as compared with the preceding, and a still larger proportionate increase in the gross and net cost of each prisoner. Notwithstanding that the average population of the Jail during the year was 224 against 231 of that preceding, the gross cost of 1878-79 was Rs. 27 more than that of 1877-78. The gross cost of each prisoner exceeds that of the former year by Rs. 10, and the net cost by Rs. 17 nearly.

205. This large increased cost is due to the following causes :—

First.—An increase of Rs 554 in cost of Jail guard, due to the necessity of an extra guard for the Hospital which was outside the masonry wall during the year under report.

Secondly.—An increase of Rs. 1,354-14-9 under the head “feeding.” Notwithstanding the fact that there were fewer mouths to feed, prices ruled so high, that an extra grant of Rs. 3,000 had to be applied for beyond the amount estimated and sanctioned in the budget. Rice sold at Rs. 6-4 for good, and Rs. 5 for common sorts at one period of the year.

Thirdly.—The decrease in the gross profits of the prisoners’ labour, which go to diminish the gross cost of the Jail.

206. The details of the gross cost of each prisoner are given in the sub-joined table. It will be seen that it is only under *diet* and *Jail guard* that there is any noticeable difference, while a decrease is shown under some heads.

YEAR	Jail guard.	Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing and bedding.	Building and repairing Jail.	Medicine and contingencies.
1877-78.	11 8 0	13 7 10	38 9 0	4 9 0	2 3 1	2 7 0
1878-79.	14 5 4	18 13 5	45 13 0	4 1 6	1 11 2	2 7 8

207. *Remittances to the Treasury.*—The amount actually remitted to the Treasury was Rs. 9,263-3-2 against Rs. 10,933 of the preceding year, and Rs. 5,100-10-11 of the year 1876-77. The preceding year 1877-78 was an exceptional one in as much as that the attention of the whole establishment was wholly concentrated on brick making, and all the available prisoners were employed at it.

The amount remitted consisted of the following items :—

Earnings of out-door labour hired out to Public Works Department	...	2,257	4	2
Sale proceeds of garden produce	...	864	13	4
Sale proceeds of articles manufactured in the preceding year	...	2,906	3	6
Do. do. in the year under report	...	3,232	5	8
Found with prisoners and confiscated	...	2	8	6
TOTAL	...	9,263	3	2

208. Besides this amount, Rs. 27-4-3 were remitted to the Treasury on account of the earnings of the prisoners at Mekligunj.

209. The earnings of convicts employed in out-door work for the State are shewn only on paper.

210. *Lock-ups.*—The number of prisoners admitted into the three Lock-ups at Dinahata, Mathabhanga, and Mekligunj during the year under report, was 481 against 442 of the preceding year, shewing an increase of 39 men. 57 men remained in the Lock-ups at the close of the preceding year; out of the total number 538, 143 were transferred to the Sudder Jail and different Lock-ups, 1 died, 5 escaped, 357 were released, and 32 remained at the close of the year. The cost of feeding in the Lock-ups was Rs. 51-9 against Rs. 45-8-6, shewing an increase of Rs. 6-0-6, per head. This is owing to the high price of the articles of food which prevailed during the year under report.

211. The Mathabhanga Lock-up is threatened by the river which has approached to within a few feet. It will probably be necessary to remove it this year in order to avoid it being washed away.

212. The general conduct of the prisoners through out the year was good.

213. The Jailor Tarinee Charan Ghose has given much satisfaction, and is a zealous and hard working officer. Full remarks on the sanitary arrangements, causes of mortality, &c., will be found in the Medical Report.

SECTION X.—MEDICAL.

214. The statements and returns for the year are, with the exception of statement No. II, in the same form as for the preceding year.

215. There has been no change in the medical staff during the year under review. Dr. Briscoe has been in charge during the whole year.

216. The following statement shows the total number of in and out-patients, and average daily attendance at each State Hospital and Dispensary for the past year and that preceding it.

No. I.

Year.	HOSPITAL.			In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Average daily No. of In-patients.	Average daily No. of out-patients.
1878-79.	Sudder Dispensary ...	...	...	450	5,360	5,810	25.3	32.9
	State Jail ...	...	...	325	.....	325	10	.....
	Police and Military ...	...	...	.....	622	622	.....	20.1
	Dinhata Dispensary ...	...	...	77	1,453	1,530	2.7	13.5
	Mathabhangha ditto ...	...	...	75	1,481	1,556	2.3	11.3
	Mekligunj ditto ...	...	...	64	2,456	2,520	2.4	16.4
	TOTAL ...			991	11,372	12,363	42.7	94.2
1877-78.	Sudder Dispensary ...	...	...	513	7,686	8,199	25.3	44.7
	State Jail ...	...	...	229	.....	229	10.7	.....
	Police and Military ...	...	...	.....	619	619	.....	25.7
	Dinhata Dispensary ...	...	...	86	1,579	1,665	3.7	11.9
	Mathabhangha ditto ...	...	...	91	1,318	1,412	3.3	12.8
	Mekligunj ditto ...	...	...	72	3,319	3,391	2.1	15.5
	TOTAL ...			994	14,521	15,515	45.1	110.6

217. The report for 1877-78 showed an increase in number of patients treated over that of the preceding year of 3,372. A decrease of nearly the same amount is shewn for the year under report, which consequently approximates more nearly to the results of three years ago, than to those shown in the last report. This bears out what Dr. Briscoe gave as his opinion last year, viz., that the increase in attendance was due more to the general unhealthiness of the year than to any increased popularity of the Dispensaries. There was, however, an apparent discrepancy of opinion between me and Dr. Briscoe last year. In my remarks in para 50 of last year's report I stated that the year had been an exceptionally healthy one. But I was alluding exclusively to the absence of epidemics of cholera or small-pox, and these are not the diseases

219. The following statement shows the mortality amongst in-patients at the different dispensaries, and the diseases causing it.

No. III.

	Total No. of cases treated.	Total No. of deaths.	Percentage of death of cases treated.
Malarious fever ague and remittent	189	13	6·87
Cholera	24	6	25·0
Syphilitic affections	20	1	5·0
Phthisis	6	2	33·33
Dropsy	86	10	27·27
Respiratory affections	26	6	23·07
Dysentery	64	16	25·0
Diarrhœa	40	19	47·5
Other causes... ..	130	9	6·61
Total	535	82	15·32
Other diseases	131	.....	.....
Grand total	666	82	12·3

220. From the above table it appears that cholera was more amenable to treatment than diarrhœa or dysentery. But it must be remembered that choleraic diarrhœa is shown as cholera, in accordance with the views of the cholera commission, and also that patients attacked with cholera symptoms, if they resort to the dispensary at all, do so in the very earliest stages of the disease, while on the other hand they allow simple diarrhœa or dysentery to run its course unchecked until their strength is too much exhausted to allow of their rallying. The percentage of deaths to cases treated is 3 per cent higher than last year, but still bears a favorable comparison with the results shown in most of the Bengal districts.

221. The following statement exhibits the rate per cent. of sex, and caste, treated at the dispensaries :—

No. IV.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Mussulmans.	Hindoos.
In-door patients	90	7	3	24·17	75·83
Out-door patients	81	10·7	8·3	81·27	68·73

There is an increase of 1·3 per cent out-door and 1·8 per cent in-door, in the attendance of female patients. This is contrary to the expectations formed by the Civil Surgeon who anticipated a large attendance of females on account of the better accommodation offered them in the new dispensary. Probably however the greater privacy and comfort offered is not as yet widely known or appreciated.

222. The expenditure of the Sudder and sub-divisional dispensaries is given in the annexed statement.

No. V.

[49]

YEAR.	HOSPITAL.	Receipt from sale of Medicine.	Medicines issued to State officers.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingent charges.	Travelling allowance.	Stationery.	Diet.	Clothing.	Purchase of Medicine.	Disposal of the dead.	Total expenditure.	Excess of expenditure over receipts.	Cost of treating each patient.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1878-79.	Sudder Dispensary ...	48 9 9	512 9 3	561 1 0	3,101 8 0	336 12 9	12 0 0	22 10 11	1,234 2 0	69 3 6	1,503 3 0	65 0 0	6,394 8 2	5,833 7 2	1 0 0
	Mekligunj do. ...	23 11 0	27 7 6	51 2 6	996 0 0	27 11 0	9 13 0	7 0 0	121 14 7	8 4 0	91 4 6	7 0 0	1,261 15 1	1,210 12 7	0 7 9
	Mathabhangra do. ...	21 6 6	15 8 0	36 14 6	994 13 3	13 5 3	11 8 0	5 10 7	85 5 0	0 14 0	18 0 3	0 4 0	1,229 12 4	1,192 13 10	0 12 3
	Dinhata do. ...	4 10 6	20 0 0	24 10 6	996 0 0	32 13 0	3 4 0	6 13 10	114 8 4	26 8 0	123 5 3	1 8 0	1,304 12 5	1,280 1 11	0 13 7
1877-78.	Sudder Dispensary ...	231 12 9	212 4 0	494 0 9	3,100 0 0	154 7 3	.....	68 10 9	1,203 14 9	139 6 6	1,692 7 0	59 0 0	6,687 14 3	6,193 13 6	0 12 3
	Mekligunj do. ...	42 9 0	22 14 0	65 7 0	941 7 2	37 3 9	21 14 0	4 15 3	69 5 6	.....	118 5 0	3 0 0	1,261 9 8	1,196 2 8	0 5 8
	Mathabhangra do. ...	21 12 3	11 4 0	33 4 3	980 8 6	36 3 6	1 8 0	5 2 0	148 11 0	6 14 0	154 8 0	.....	1,333 7 0	1,300 2 9	0 15 3
	Dinhata do. ...	52 14 0	15 0 0	67 14 0	996 0 0	38 14 0	.....	9 7 0	128 8 0	2 15 0	106 0 9	0 8 0	1,282 5 6	1,221 15 6	0 11 9

223. *Sudder Dispensary*.—The new building was occupied shortly after the commencement of the year. It was described in last report. The Civil and Assistant Surgeon complain of the smallness of the dispensing room, and the Commissioner also, when he visited the dispensary, thought it too small, and directed a plan to be submitted for enlarging it. This can be done by building a new porch, and throwing the existing porch and the dispensary room into one. I fear however we must wait till next year for this as we have no room for it in the budget. A good well is much needed and has been sanctioned.

224. The dispensary establishment cost Rs. 259 per mensem, and the total expenditure inclusive of diet and medicine is Rs. 5,833-7-2 for the year under report against Rs. 6,193-12-6 for that preceding. The saving is due to the fewer number of patients treated; for the daily cost of dieting each patient was higher than in the preceding year being 2 annas 6 pie against 2 annas 4 pie. The cost of treating each individual patient was one rupee, being 4 annas more than in the preceding year, owing to the same causes, as the fewer the patients the greater the individual cost.

225. The sub-divisional dispensaries at Dinhat, Mathabhanga and Mekligunj have been described in former reports. No change has been made in the Native Doctors, and the buildings have been kept in a good state of repair. Particulars as to the number of patients treated at each dispensary will be found in statement No. I., and the expenditure in statement No. V.

226. The average cost of dieting each sub-divisional in-door patient is 1 anna 11 pie per diem.

227. The officers in charge of the dispensaries are permitted to sell medicines from the dispensary stock at 10 per cent. over cost price to all persons for whom they prescribe in their private practice, as medicines cannot be obtained elsewhere. During 1877-78 Rs. 399 were credited to the Treasury on this account, but this year the amount has fallen to Rs. 98-5-9 only. The State officers have now the privilege of receiving medicine gratis, when prescribed for them by the medical officers of the State, which formerly they used to pay for. This is a boon allowed by the Bengal Government, whose lead we follow pretty closely, to all its officers, and this may account for the falling off. A private dispensary was however opened during the year by the Assistant-Surgeon on his own account, but when this was brought to my notice by the Civil Surgeon I promptly suppressed it, as I did not think that, as medical officer in charge of the sudder dispensary, the Assistant-Surgeon should have anything to do with the sale of medicine on his own account.

228. *Jail*.—The following statement shows the sickness and mortality as compared with the daily strength for the past two years.

No. VI.

YEAR.					Average daily strength.	PER CENT OF STRENGTH.		
						Admissions.	Deaths.	Daily sick.
1878-79	...	...	...	...	224	140	8.12	4.46
1877-78	...	...	...	...	231	96	2.12	4.8

229. The above statement shows that the daily average strength is 7 per cent. less than the preceding year, with an increase of 46 per cent. in the admissions, and 1 per cent in the death rate. Fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa, as usual, furnish the greatest number of admissions. Of 325 cases treated, 11 of which remained from the previous year, 140 were from malarious fever, (ague and remittent,) 46 from dysentery and 56 from diarrhœa; total 242. The total number of deaths is 7 viz., 1 remittent fever, 1 cholera, 2 dysentery, 1 colic, and 2 from old age and general debility.

230. Dr. Briscoe records the following remarks on the general state of health of the prisoners during the year.

"The general health of the Jail population has not been so good as during the preceding year. Whether the Jail wall had anything to do with it, or not, I can not say at present. The old bamboo *chuckwar* has lately been removed, and the air now circulates more freely. The healthiest months were January, February, and March; daily average sick 6·8, 7·2 and 6·12 respectively. The most unhealthy were July, August, and September; daily average sick 16·3, 13·9, and 13·8 respectively. Conservancy was strictly attended to, and the dry earth system carried out effectually. The drainage is good. Clothing and diet scales are the same as those in Government Jails. The food throughout the year was of good quality, well cooked and sufficiently varied. Drinking water is brought as usual from the Sagurdighy tank."

231. Dr. Briscoe thinks that the space enclosed in three sides by the masonry wall and on the fourth by the old bamboo palisade was too confined, and interfered with the free circulation of air, and that this may have been the cause of sickness. He does not anticipate that the wall when finished will be a cause of unhealthiness, the space enclosed being very considerable.

232. *Police and Military.*—The following table gives the sickness and mortality for the past two years.

No. VII.

YEAR.	POLICE.				MILITARY.			
	<i>Per cent of strength.</i>				<i>Per cent of strength.</i>			
	Daily average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Daily sick.	Daily average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Daily sick.
1878-79 ...	280	125·7	0·71	4·0	139	172	5	5·7
1877-78 ...	280	137	4	5·0	142	1654	.....	9·5

233. Dr. Briscoe remarks.

"Malarious fever, rheumatism, dysentery, diarrhœa, and spleen, are the principal causes of sickness among both forces. The greater portion of the military are considerably older men than the generality of the police, and, being nearly all up country men, they can not stand the climate so well, although they are not so much exposed."

234. The following statement shows the mortality from cholera and small-pox as derived from the returns of the Police ; which returns, however, I consider utterly untrustworthy.

No. VIII.

DISEASE.	No. attacked.	Cured.	Died.	REMARKS.
Cholera	1,208	250	999	14 remained under treatment at the end of the year.
Small-pox	38	18	8	12 ditto ditto.

235. Dr. Briscoe records the following remarks :—

“I have noticed that when intermittent fever and other common diseases are less prevalent than usual, cholera is sure to make its appearance ; and it generally occurs when the rain fall after the cessation of the rainy season (from November to the latter end of March) is scanty, as, on that account, the water supply in many parts of the State becomes bad.”

The rainfall from 1st November 1878 to the 3rd March 1879 was only 0·58 inches.

236. Cholera prevailed throughout the cold weather. It assumed an epidemic form at Toofangunj in November, and in March in the Mathabhanga sub-division, besides being more or less prevalent in all parts of the State. Since the close of the year under report it has committed terrible ravages. Chlorodyne and Cholera pills were freely supplied to all Police stations, and the native doctors and compounders were sent from time to time to treat patients in the parts most severely visited, but information of the appearance of the disease in any out of the way locality was rarely given until the disease had expended its fury, and was disappearing of itself. Dr. Briscoe says “the fact is that the greater portion of deaths during an out-break occur before it is reported at the thana.”

237. With reference to the recent flood Dr. Briscoe remarks that a reference to past reports shews that an exceptionally heavy rain-fall accompanied with floods adds to, rather than detracts from, the general healthiness of the year. But the absence of the cold weather rains is always unhealthy, and a very dry cold season is almost sure to bring cholera in March or in April.

238. *Vaccination.*—The following statement shows the number vaccinated as compared with the preceding year.

No. IX.

OPERATIONS DONE BY.	TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED.		DECREASE.
	1878-79.	1877-78.	
Paid vaccinators	5,156	7,193	2,037
Ex-inoculators	11,736	12,366	680
TOTAL	16,892	19,559	2,667

There is a falling off of 2,667 in the total number vaccinated from the return of the previous year, which was exceptionally high. The reasons given are that fewer

hands were at work, some of the permanent staff having been disabled by sickness during part of the working season, and only 25 ex-inoculators having been at work against 29 of the previous year. It is not always possible to supply the places of these men at short notice, if they fall ill, or retire from work.

Dr. Briscoe has personally verified 2,645 cases in different parts of the State.

239. Statement No. X shows the total number of successful cases with the average number of operations performed by each man, and the ratio of successful cases to operations.

No. X.

CLASS.	Average number of operations performed by each man.	Total of successful cases.	RATIO PER CENT. OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.			
			In primary vaccinations.		In secondary vaccinations.	
			1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Paid Vaccinators	1,031	5,042	93.5	93.2	95.2	90.0
Ex-inoculators.....	433	11,045				

240. Dr. Briscoe considers the amount of work done satisfactory, but states that the men have not worked so willingly this year, the field of their operations being further from their homes, and that constant supervision has been necessary to keep them at their work. The Native Superintendent was caught absent from his selected area, having gone home without leave, and was fined.

241. Statement No. XI gives the sex, caste and age of those vaccinated.

No. XI.

PERCENTAGE OF.													
1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Hindoes.	Mussulmans.	Other caste.	Hindoes.	Mussulmans.	Other caste.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Under one year.	Above one year.
59.55	40.45	59.02	41.98	66.89	32.02	1.09	74.10	22.15	1.75	13.87	86.13	10	90

242. The percentage of males and females is much the same as the preceding year. Mussulmans show a considerable increase, on account of the locality in which the work has been carried on. The percentage of infants is much improved.

243. Regarding the vaccinating staff and the selected area Dr. Briscoe records the following observations :—

“The permanent vaccinating staff consists of one Native Superintendent and six vaccinators. Twenty five trained ex-inoculators have also worked during the year under report. The vaccinating season began as usual in October, but very little work was done that month, owing to the Doorgah and other Poojahs taking place. Afterwards the work

"went on steadily and ended in March. I thought it advisable to select Mekligunj Sub-division as a special area for the paid vaccinators, in consequence of Huldibari being a station of the N. B. State Railway, and from whence nearly all the jute grown in the Sub-division is now exported. At first many of the people were very unwilling to accept vaccination, and had it not been for the assistance given by an old resident ex-inoculator, well known at every village in that part of the State, named Kartick Dass, whose sister is married to Nursing Das, one of our best vaccinators, the work would not have been so successful. It was also with great difficulty any lymph, or crusts could be obtained from the arms of the children operated on, as the parents were extremely averse to such a proceeding. The Superintendent reports that nearly all the Talooks in the Sub-division have been thoroughly protected, and what few remain will be done next cold season. Operations were also carried on, chiefly by the ex-inoculators, in the Dinhat Sub-division, and at Tufan-gunj. The customary fee of one pice charged for every successful case done by the paid vaccinators has not been strictly enforced; merely taken when willingly offered. The ex-inoculators (as mentioned in previous reports) receive no regular pay from the State; merely a bonus at the end of the season in proportion to the number of operations performed; consequently the concentration scheme does not apply to them: they keep the Civil Surgeon and Native Superintendent informed as to where they are at work, submit their returns regularly, and are very glad to have the work inspected."

244. Statement No. XII shows the cost of each vaccination.

No. XII.

	Cost of establishment and Superintendent, &c., &c.	Bonus to ex-inoculators.	TOTAL.	Received from persons vaccinated.	Excess of expenditure over receipts.	Cost of each successful case.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1878-79	1,007 8 0	350 0 0	1,357 8 0	77 0 0	1,280 8 0	0 1 2
1877-78	985 13 9	370 0 0	1,355 13 9	88 4 6	1,267 9 3	0 1 ½

From the above it will be observed that there is a slight increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pic, in the cost of each case, which is due to the decrease in the number of operations, also to the cost of inspection being more, on account of the work being done at a greater distance from the Sudder station.

245. Inoculation is still practised in the State, but not nearly so extensively as formerly. The ex-inoculators who have taken to vaccination declare that it pays them equally well, and admit that the risk of spreading the disease is thereby obviated.

246. Thirty-eight cases of small-pox only are reported during the year, of which eighteen recovered, eight died, and twelve were under treatment at the close of the year, but, as I have said elsewhere, the mortuary returns submitted by the Police cannot be depended upon.

247. Last year I mentioned that it would be a great thing for Cooch Behar if the main stream of the Torsa could be diverted this way. The last flood however has made me doubt the feasibility of this. The river is subject to such sudden rises that it might sweep away the whole town. I am afraid the town of Cooch Behar and its suburbs must continue to be unhealthy, if its healthiness depends on the possession of a large river.

SECTION XI.—EDUCATION.

248. The following table shows the number and strength of all schools in the State for the year under report and also for that preceding.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.
<i>I.—State Institutions.</i>						
Higher Class	1	191	129	1	197	130
Vernacular Middle Class	2	958	266	2	400	284
Normal Schools	2	75	52	2	67	35
Boarding	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
<i>II.—Private Institutions under grants-in-aid system.</i>						
Middle Class English	3	75	51	3	79	59
Middle Vernacular	93	3,294	2,718	93	3,381	2,865
Lower Vernacular	118	3,457	2,759	121	3,675	2,796
Night Schools	23	586	444	25	596	479
Girls Schools	29	421	305	33	455	294
Boarding	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
<i>III.—Private institutions receiving no allowance from the State.</i>						
Middle Class English	1	19	15	2	45	27
Middle Vernacular	4	121	80	4	158	119
Lower Vernacular	19	408	278	30	669	475
Indigenous Pathshalas	29	287	246	26	374	345
Night Schools	10	221	168	10	289	237
Girl's Schools	14	139	109	16	196	151
Mukhtabs	10	180	132	10	184	92
Boarding ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	360	9,832	7,752	381	10,765	8,388

249. There is thus an increase of 21 schools,—9 aided and 12 private ; and 933 pupils, with an improved average daily attendance of 636 students, as compared with the return of the last year.

250. No new grants were sanctioned during the year to open out additional schools. The increase of nine schools shown in the above return is due to the fact that an equivalent number of grants-in-aid, sanctioned in the previous year, were not taken up until the year under report.

251. The principle that the limit of State aid has been reached is now fully recognized by the officers of the Department, which is the surest road to its recognition by the people themselves. The principle we are now acting on is to gradually withdraw aid from schools which have given proof of sufficient innate vitality, and to use the grants so withdrawn to open new schools in less favoured localities. Sometimes also, though rarely, aid is withdrawn on the ground of the obstinate neglect of the subscribers to pay their *quota*, or to send their children regularly to school.

252. The external evidence of progress afforded by the test of examinations is even more satisfactory this year than last. Cooch Behar passed five candidates at the University Entrance examination against two of the previous year, and three of them were placed in the second division. Two of them won junior scholarships of the first grade. Four of our boys passed the minor scholarship examination in competition with Assam against one of the previous year, and as many as 28 students passed the vernacular scholarship examination.

253. At the general examination of Normal Schools two final students competed, and both passed. Three Brahmins of Cooch Behar won Sanscrit scholarships tenable at Nuddea for three years, and another obtained the Temple Exhibition. At the Primary Scholarship examination 266 boys passed.

254. The Superintendent writes. “The fear justly entertained last year “of a reaction on the pathshalas, owing to the disappointment of a vast number “of qualified candidates to win Primary Scholarships, which must necessarily be “of a limited number, has happily passed away, owing to tact and energy on the “part of our Deputies, and patience on that of the people.” Though never slow to sound the praises of his own department, Babu Kashi Kant Mukerjee has shown, I must admit, that he has good reason for doing so.

intendent of schools. He had done very well and worked very hard as Head Master, but he had failed to qualify for a degree, which was made the condition of his retaining his appointment. There were other and more immediate reasons for his removal which had their origin in family disagreements, and with which the Superintendent was indirectly connected. A quarrel arose between Babu Kashi Kant Mookerjee's son, himself a student of the Jenkin's School, and the officiating head master; and the former was, I regret to say, sufficiently ill advised to be instrumental in causing a criminal charge to be laid against the latter, and a judicial enquiry took place, which resulted in nothing whatever being proved against the head master's character. The son was removed from the school, and has left Cooch Behar, his father concurring in the justice of this decision. The unfortunate publicity attending this matter rendered it in my opinion undesirable that Babu Bhobun Mohun Dutt's connection with the school should continue, especially as several pupils had withdrawn their names: I therefore took advantage of his having failed to comply with the conditions of his appointment, to remove him and send him back, for the present at all events, to his old appointment. I applied to Mr. Croft for a successor, and after a short time he sent me Babu Kalimohun Chowdry who joined his appointment on 28th November, and who is likely, so far as I can judge, to fill the post worthily.

265. *Normal Schools.*—The condition of the Normal and Training schools at the close of the year under review is summarised in the following table:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	When established.	No. of students.			Language studied.		Religion of students.		Money actually received during the Financial year.			Money actually expended within the Financial year.
		On the roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	State grant.	Local sources.	Total.	
									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Normal School	1875	43	22	30	43	43	33	10	2,864 12 0	.....	2,864 12 0	2,864 12 0
Training School	1873	24	13	19	.....	24	18	6	877 14 6	.....	877 14 6	877 14 6
TOTAL		67	35	49	43	67	51	16	3,742 10 6	.....	3,742 10 6	3,742 10 6

266. It will be observed that the number of gurus in the Training school is 24 only, against 34 of the previous year. It was deemed advisable to reduce the number of stipend holders owing to the stoppage of fresh grants-in-aid, as otherwise many trained gurus would be turned out for whom schools were not available. 45 stipends only were made available against 50 for the previous year, so that there are still 22 free students studying at their own cost; the total number of students in both schools being 67.

267. The demand for Pundits during the year being considerable, most of the final students took up appointments, and two only remained at the end of the year to compete at the general examination of Normal schools held by the Director of Public Instruction. Both passed, one of them taking the tenth place in the general list of merit, thus beating the first man from Dacca, who was placed sixteenth.

268. *The Guru Training School.*—The final examination of this school at Cooch Behar was conducted by a pleader of my Court, Babu Kali Dhun Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., who has obtained honors in Sanskrit. Out of 15 stipend holders 12 passed. Employment has been found for all of them, by means of ousting

untrained gurus, and the Superintendent reports that many gurus thus thrown out have entered the Training School to qualify themselves for re-employment. A more satisfactory proof of the value of these schools than this it would be difficult to adduce.

269. *Middle class vernacular model schools.*—The following table gives a synopsis of the statistics of these two schools.

	No. of STUDENTS.			RELIGION OF STUDENTS.			MONEY ACTUALLY RECEIVED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR.			Money actually spent during the year.
	On the roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.				State grant.	Local sources.	TOTAL.	
Sudder Model School.....	288	194	255	228	244	44	2,106 10 6	502 8 0	2,609 2 6	2,609 2 6
Mekligunj Model School.	112	90	108	112	90	22	390 0 0	90 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
TOTAL ...	400	284	363	400	334	66	2,496 10 6	592 8 0	3,089 2 6	3,089 2 6

270. The sudder model school exhibits a satisfactory increase in strength and average daily attendance. This is really the most popular and most useful school in the State. Eleven candidates from this school passed at the last vernacular scholarship examination. The Superintendent claims for this school that "with the exception of Burrisal, it is perhaps the largest and most successful mofussil model school in the Lower Provinces of Bengal."

271. The Mekligunj school does not, I regret to say, show equal vitality. Its numbers have gone down greatly having sunk from 140 in March 1878 to 88 in December last. With decreased numbers there has been also I fear a falling off in the quality of instruction imparted. The Superintendent attributes the decline of this school to the inadequacy of two Pundits to teach such a number of boys, and points out that in government schools one Pundit for every 25 boys is the minimum staff allowed. I have taken the matter up, and will, if necessary, arrange for an extra Pundit from general savings, as the school is an important one.

272. The school at Balarampur, which is virtually a model school though classed under the head of grants-in-aid, has improved remarkably in strength during the year. Its roll call numbered 62 boys with an average daily attendance of 50. The school teaches up to the vernacular scholarship examination, and passed one boy during last session. This school was started and formerly supported by the Nazir Deo of Balarampur, but as all his property was confiscated the charges of the school fell upon the State, which pays Rs. 20 monthly as teacher's salary.

273. *Boarding school for Rajguns.*—The nature and object of this institution have been fully described in other reports. This year its numbers have fallen to 36, the increased cost of provisions rendering it impossible to entertain a larger number from the sanctioned grants. I think however that the grant to this school should be increased. Formerly none but the poorest and most distant relatives of the Rajah's family could be got to enter it. It was looked down upon by the nearer relatives and those of unquestioned legitimacy.

255. *Income and expenditure.*—The expenditure of the Department, under various heads, for the year 1878-79, is shown in the following table.

CLASS.	Number of institutions.	NO. OF STUDENTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
		No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly average.	From the State.	FROM LOCAL SOURCES.		TOTAL.
						From fees and fines.	From other local sources.	
I.—State Institutions—								
Higher School	1	197	130	174	4,955 12 4	986 10 0	6 0 0	5,948 6 4
Middle Class Vernacular	2	400	284	363	2,496 10 6	592 8 0	.....	3,089 2 6
Normal School	2	67	35	49	3,742 10 6	.....	.....	3,742 10 6
Boarding School	1	.....	.....	.....	2,429 0 0	8 0 0	.....	2,437 0 0
II.—Private Institutions under Grants-in-aid System—								
Middle Class English...	3	79	59	69	792 0 0	155 10 0	921 9 0	1,869 3 0
Ditto Vernacular	93	3,381	2,865	3,178	11,840 5 0	1,964 5 0	10,932 1 9	23,736 0 0
Improved Patshalas or Lower Class School.	121	3,675	2,796	3,245	6,625 8 0	1,317 2 0	5,108 2 0	13,050 12 0
Night School	25	596	479	565	1,242 0 0	122 5 0	180 15 0	1,545 4 0
Girls' School	33	455	294	422	2,435 6 0	.....	482 12 0	2,918 2 0
Boarding School	1	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....	700 14 9	724 14 9
III.—Private Institutions receiving no allowance								
Middle Class English...	2	45	27	33	.....	31 0 0	287 8 0	318 8 0
Ditto Vernacular	4	158	119	148	.....	52 0 0	270 0 0	322 0 0
Lower Class	30	669	475	632	.....	184 12 0	572 12 0	767 8 0
Patshalas or Indigenous School.	26	374	345	392	.....	.....	1,257 0 0	1,257 0 0
Night School	10	289	237	196	.....	.....	198 0 0	198 0 0
Girls' School	16	196	151	184	.....	.....	207 12 0	207 12 0
Muktabs	10	184	92	196	.....	.....	462 0 0	462 0 0
Boarding Institution...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209 15 0	209 15 0
Rajah's Library ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,047 6 0	.....	.....	2,047 6 0
Scholarship ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,337 9 0	.....	40 0 0	4,377 9 0
Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,964 0 0	.....	.....	7,964 0 0
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,366 13 0	.....	.....	3,366 13 0
Office Establishment...	...	...	...	...	1,236 9 0	.....	.....	1,236 9 0
Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	...	1,661 5 9	.....	.....	1,661 5 9
Private Library and Reading Clubs.	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,217 10 0	1,217 10 0
TOTAL	381	10,765	8,388	9,929	57,196 15 1	5,414 0 4	23,054 15 6	85,666 2 7

256. The aggregate expenditure of the Department for the year under review was Rs. 85,666-2-7, of which Rs. 57,196-15-1 was contributed by the State and Rs. 28,469-3-6 by the people; against an aggregate expenditure of the previous year of Rs. 79,245-12, of which Rs. 53,849-1-6 was paid by the State and Rs. 25,396-10-6 by the public. Of the increased expenditure of Rs. 6,420-6-7 for the year, the State contributed Rs. 3,347-13-7 and the people Rs. 3,072-9. Of the increased State contribution Rs. 1,016-9-3 was chargeable to inspection, it having been found necessary to appoint an additional Deputy Superintendent during the year.

257. A comparison of expenditure with results shows that the State contribution was Rs. 5-5 per pupil against Rs. 5-8, whereas the people's contribution was Rs. 2-10-3 per pupil against Rs. 2-8 of the previous year, showing increased expenditure by the public going hand in hand with the expansion of the Department; and a proportionate reduction, comparing outlay with results, in the cost to the State.

258. There was a total saving of Rs. 7,192 on the budget estimates sanctioned for the year, due to various causes, but principally to expenditure estimated for the whole year being incurred during a part of the year only. The Superintendent has asked for this sum to be regranted to the Department, as is sometimes done under the Bengal Government, but in view of the tightness of our finances I cannot recommend this.

259. The Superintendent calculates for the past year that 20·4 are at school out of every 1,000 of the population. He points out that in my last year's report I overstated the population in correcting his calculation, and that Mr. Becket's census gives the number as 5,32,565 for the whole of Cooch Behar. But many parts of Cooch Behar are inhabited now which were then jungle wastes, and though I may have been led last year to disagree with him by a clerical error, I am no means certain that his present estimate is not based on *data* which are more or less obsolete. But in any case the percentage of school going children for Cooch Behar is an exceedingly good one, all things considered.

260. *Higher Class Education.*—The Jenkins' School.—The total number of students on the last day of the year under report was 197, the largest number the school has ever had, being an increase of six on the previous year. The gross expenditure on this school was Rs. 5,948-6-4, of which the State contributed Rs. 4,955-12-4; by far the larger proportion. The fee receipts however show a satisfactory increase of Rs. 153-10 for the year.

261. The individual cost of each pupil was higher than the preceding year, being Rs. 2-4-6 against Rs. 2-1. But for the year again preceding the cost per head was 2-10 annas.

262. Of the total number of pupils 184 were Hindus, against 13 Mahomedans. The Mahomedans of Cooch Behar mostly belong to the poorer classes, excepting a few well to do and respectable families who live near Huldibari in the pergunnah of Rohingunj on the west of the Teesta.

263. As above stated the school passed five candidates at the University Entrance examination. The total number competing was fifteen.

264. Babu Bhubun Mohun Dutt, who was appointed Officiating Head Master last year, and about whom I expressed myself favorably in para. 245 of last year's report, has during the year reverted to his substantive post of Deputy Super-

But now there are many more applicants for admission that we can afford to accept. It is no longer thought degrading to a Rajgun to be borne on its rolls. Rai Upendra Nath Saheb Bahadoor, the tehsildar of Alipur, who was decorated for his services in the mutiny, and who is a not very distant relative of the Rajah's family, has sent his son there, paying all expenses of course. We had to refuse 24 applications during the year under report, and in the previous year 30 were refused. This school is the only channel through which we can diffuse some sort of education among the numbers of poor and ignorant relatives who are the bane of the reigning family; and as we cannot eliminate these Rajguns, the next best thing undoubtedly is to educate them as far as possible.

274. The following table which has been very carefully prepared gives some interesting statistics regarding Sudder and State schools.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOLS.	On roll on 31st March.	RELIGION.		NATIVE OF.		No. passed with final certificates.	REMARKS.
			Hindus.	Maharajahs.	Cooch Behar.	other Districts.		
1	Jenkins	197	184	13	78	119	24	20
2	Model	288	244	44	222	66	27	104
3	Normal	43	33	10	40	3	.....	21
4	Training	24	18	6	21	3	.....	87
5	Mekliganj Model	112	90	22	103	9	.....	18
6	Boarding	36	36	...	36	...	36	11
7	Sudder Night	60	10	50	55	5	.....	7
8	Nagri Pathshala	33	32	1	10	23	.....	...
9	Persian and Arabic school	36	1	35	36	...	.....	9
TOTAL ...		829	648	181	601	228	87	277
10	Rati Babu's Girls	43	39	4	36	7	6	12
11	Puranabash	27	23	4	24	3	5	...
12	Jennam Association	20	20	...	...	20	.....	...
TOTAL ...		90	82	8	60	30	11	12
GRAND TOTAL ...		919	730	189	661	258	98	289

275. *Grants-in-aid.*—The number and classification of these schools, together with the return of attendance and expenditure from all sources is summarized in the following table.

	Number of Schools.	NO. OF PUPILS.			SUBJECT TAUGHT.		EXPENDITURE.		
		No. on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.		English.	Vernacular.	State Grant.	Local sources.	Total.
Middle class English	3	79	59	79	79		792 0 0	1,077 3 0	1,869 3 0
Ditto Vernacular	93	3,381	2,865	...	3,381		11,840 5 0	12,896 6 9	24,736 11 9
Lower Vernacular.....	121	3,675	2,756	...	3,675		6,625 8 0	6,425 4 0	13,050 12 0
Night Schools.....	25	596	479	...	596		1,242 0 0	303 4 0	1,545 4 0
Girls' Schools.....	33	455	294	...	455		2,435 6 0	482 12 0	2,918 2 0
TOTAL	275	8,186	6,453	79	8,186		22,935 3 0	21,184 13 9	44,120 0 0

276. The schools under this system have increased during the year under report from 266 to 275; their pupils from 7,833 to 8,186; and the average

daily attendance from 6,277 to 6,453. While the State has contributed Rs. 22,935-3 the people have furnished Rs. 21,184-13-9; being an increase of Rs. 1,180-11 to the State, and Rs. 1,861-1-9 to the people, over the expenditure of the previous year. The contribution of the people includes sums due for the previous year, which were not then realized.

277. Owing to financial restrictions, not a single grant was made during the year under review. The increase in the number of schools and State expenditure is therefore owing to grants sanctioned during the last year which were not utilized, or but partially so, before the commencement of the year under report.

278. *Middle class English.*—The following table exhibits the general condition of these schools.

Name of Institutions.	STRENGTH.		LANGUAGE TAUGHT.		EXPENDITURE.			State expenditure per boy per month.	Total expenditure per boy per month.
	Pupils on Roll.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular.	State grant.	Local sources.	TOTAL.		
AIDED.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bara Khagenbary ...	22	16	22	22	235 0 0	235 0 0	470 0 0	0 14 3	1 12 6
Gobracharra ...	25	18	25	25	365 0 0	582 11 0	947 11 0	1 6 8	3 2 6
Mekligunj ...	32	25	32	32	192 0 0	259 8 0	451 8 0	0 8 0	1 3 0
TOTAL ...	79	59	79	79	792 0 0	1,077 3 0	1,869 3 0	2 12 11	6 2 0
UN-AIDED.									
Dinhata ...	33	16	33	33	.....	303 8 0	303 8 0	.....	1 2 5
Mekligunj Night ...	12	11	12	...	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	0 1 9
TOTAL ...	45	27	45	33	.....	318 8 0	318 8 0	.....	1 4 2
Grand Total ...	124	86	124	112	792 0 0	1,395 11 0	2,187 11 0	2 12 11	7 6 2

279. There are five of this class against four of the previous year, but the Mekligunj English night school, which is entirely self-supporting, can hardly be properly termed a school, being an association of grown up persons who, from a desire to learn English, have subscribed to pay a master, and meet for a few hours at night for the purpose of receiving instruction from him, the duties of their various callings leaving them no time for study during the day.

280. At the last minor scholarship examination, in competition with Assam, four of our candidates passed against one of the previous year, and one of them, a member of the family of the late Bykant Chunder Mustafec the founder and endower of the Gobracharra school, occupied the first place on the list of about 300 successful candidates.

281. The Jotedars of the western portion of the State, mostly Mahomedans, have come forward greatly to their credit with a liberal monthly subscription to raise the Mekligunj middle into a higher class school.

282. *Sanscrit scholarships.*—The encouragement held out to Sanscrit scholarship in the Raj induced the Brahmins of Baneswar to open a *tole* during the

year under review, so that on the 31st March last there were four against three Sanscrit toles of the previous year.

283. At the last Sanscrit scholarship examination seven candidates appeared, of whom four passed; three obtained State scholarships, tenable for three years, and one the Temple scholarship, founded by Babu Bykanta Chandra Mustafee, and tenable for one year.

284. *Middle class vernacular schools.*—There are 93 schools of this class against an equal number of the previous year, with a roll call of 3,381, and an average daily attendance of 2,865 against 3,294 and 2,718 respectively of the previous year.

285. At the last vernacular scholarship examination 28 of our boys passed against 20 of the previous year. The Superintendent informs me that the Assam standard for this examination is higher than that of Bengal, and that he is quite willing to run his next year candidates in competition with the Rajshye circle if it can be arranged. It may be too late to arrange for the Cooch Behar papers going to Rajshye this year, as the curriculum may be different, but I think it would be satisfactory to try, as soon as practicable, how our boys come out in the examination of the division to which the State is attached. The examinations at Cooch Behar are conducted in the presence of one or other of the higher State officials, who take it in turn to mount guard, and thus every precaution is taken against the possibility of the candidates receiving assistance of any description, or making use of papers or books of reference.

286. *Primary Education.*—The total number of Primary Schools of all classes, and of the pupils reading in them is shown in the following table:—

SCHOOLS.	STRENGTH.		Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Schools.	Pupils.		State grant.		Local sources.		Total.	
AIDED.									
Lower Class schools or improved Pathshalas.	121	3,675	2,796	6,625	8 0	6,425	4 0	13,050	12 0
Night schools	25	596	479	1,212	0 0	303	4 0	1,545	4 0
TOTAL ...	146	4,271	3,275	7,867	8 0	6,728	8 0	14,596	0 0
UN-AIDED.									
Lower Class	30	669	475	.....		757	8 0	757	8 0
Night school	10	289	237	.....		198	0 0	198	0 0
Indigenous Pathshalas	26	374	345	.....		1,257	0 0	1,257	0 0
Mukhtabs	10	181	92	.....		462	0 0	462	0 0
TOTAL ...	76	1,516	1,149	.....		2,674	8 0	2,674	8 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	222	5,787	4,424	7,867	8 0	9,403	0 0	17,270	8 0

287. The public test of the efficiency of these schools is the Primary scholarship examination. The annexed table shows the results of this examination for the year under review.

CENTRE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF PATHSALAS THAT SENT UP CANDIDATES.					NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.			NUMBER OF BOYS PASSED IN.				CASTE OF THE BOYS.	
	Aided Pathsalas.	Private Pathsalas.	Night Schools.	Girls Schools.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	TOTAL.	Hindus.	Mu-sulmans.
Sudder.....	31	...	6	4	41	123	5	128	46	51	18	115	106	17
Dinhata.....	22	2	4	1	29	76	1	77	13	28	14	55	45	31
Mekligunj	16	...	5	4	25	90	6	96	63	22	5	90	53	37
TOTAL ...	69	2	15	9	95	289	12	301	122	101	37	260	204	85

288. Dinhata was made a centre of examination this year for the first time, to suit the convenience of candidates. It will be observed that out of a total of 289 boy candidates 260 passed. Of the 12 girl candidates 6 passed. The proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans is fairly borne out.

289. For all this number of qualified scholars only 40 scholarships were available. This led to my suggesting to the Superintendent that the standard of difficulty might be raised in future examinations ; but he pointed out that our standard was already a higher one than that usual in Bengal ; and that to raise it still further would be injurious, as it would lead to the gurus giving an undue amount of attention to picked candidates, and neglecting the lower classes of their pathsalas. In this I think he is probably right.

290. The following table gives the caste and social status of the 40 primary scholars to whom scholarships were awarded this year.

		MIDDLE CLASS.					LOWER CLASS.				Total of all classes.
		Upper Class.	Service.	Trade.	Priest.	Total.	Actual cultivators.	Household servants.	Jotehars, Cooks, etc. of income between 100 to 200 per annum.	Total.	
HINDUS ..	Brahmins ...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	...	1
	Kayastas ...	...	...	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	...	2
	Rajbungsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	2	29	29
MOHAMEDANS		...	...	...	...	...	8	.....	.....	8	8
TOTAL		...	...	1	1	3	34	1	2	37	40

The scholarships are awarded in order of merit, with this reservation, that one fifth are specially set apart for candidates for the more backward parts of the State.

291. Night schools have increased in number by 2 during the year there being 25 aided, against 23 of the previous year. The un-aided night schools are ten in number, as last year, but shew a slight improvement in strength and average attendance.

292. *Girls' Schools.*—There were 49 Girls' schools, with a roll call of 651 pupils and an average daily attendance of 445, on the closing day of the year under report, against 43 schools and 560 girls, with an average daily attendance

303. *Post office at Huldibari*.—This building is 24' × 33'. It has been constructed of bamboos with sāl posts and mud floor. There are two out offices (one cook house and one runner's house) attached. The former is 16' × 8', and the latter 36' × 12', constructed of the same style as the main building. A portion of the compound has been enclosed and made suitable for the Andar of the Postmaster. The total cost was Rs 616.

304. *Band Master's house*.—This house was built in the town as a residence for Mr. Schoeneman ; but was never occupied by him, as he preferred living in the Commissioner's old Cutcherry which is now in disuse. It is a small and neat thatched bungalow with two rooms, and bath room and closet, and has two out houses. It will come in useful if we have any more contractors here, and we can charge them rent for it. Otherwise it can be sold. It cost altogether Rs 673. It was in this house that Mr. Paterson was accommodated during his illness, and in it that he died.

REPAIRS.

305. *Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow*.—New thatching has been done in addition to other necessary repairs. One new house has been erected for the syees; new thatching to the stable, and necessary repairs to other out-houses.

The fact that all the State stables are at present attached to this bungalow render the annual repairs necessarily more extensive.

306. Most of the bungalows and out offices in the Niloti needed new thatching, and some were seriously damaged by a storm during the year. The work done however does not need special notice.

307. *Normal and Guru Training school*.—New thatching has been done and new matwalls provided to the former.

308. *New Central building and wings*.—The cornices and mouldings of the central building were considerably damaged by the heavy rain which set in before the plaster had had time to harden thoroughly, and repairs were necessary. I thought, however, the cement and plaster work in the porch and ornamental portion of this building were of inferior quality, and I have taken the Superintendent to task about it. The fact is that really first class and thoroughly durable plastering and ornamental work cannot be done at the rates hitherto shown in our estimates. The west wing or old part of this building has had a new cement floor laid down.

309. *Autit Khana, or Dhurmsala*.—There are six houses in this Dhurmsala, and all have undergone thorough repair during the year.

310. *Sub-divisional Buildings*.—Repairs have been executed to all three Sub-divisional officers' houses; which are State property.

Most of the Sub-divisional houses have stood in need of new thatching, which has been done. A new out office to the Dispensary, and a new ward in the lock-up have been constructed at Mathabanga.

311. Rupees 10,180 was provided in the budget under the head of repairs, and Rs. 9,396 have been expended during the year.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

312. The nature of the Cooch Behar town, and the plans adopted for its improvement have been fully described in previous reports. The works done during the year are as follows:—

313. *Tank in the block to the east of Sagordiggy.*—This was completed last year without turfing on the slopes and banks which has been done during the year. Rs 2,027 of the cost were however paid or adjusted during the year under report.

314. *Ryngidiggy.*—This tank is 390' × 380' including the portions enlarged. It has been deepened about 13 feet in average, and the earth used in filling up a large number of holes within 1,000 feet lead from the centre of the tank on three sides. The fourth side is open ground. The compound of the new dispensary has also been raised about a foot, with the earth taken from the tank. This tank has been pumped out by a centrifugal pump worked by the engine recently purchased.

315. The above work, which is most important and beneficial, is still going on, and will probably be another year in completion. It will probably be necessary to enlarge the tank still more to the south, so as to obtain sufficient earth for filling all the obnoxious holes and cesspools within the distance of 1,000 feet, as above specified. When completed it will, as is estimated, cost over Rs. 18,000. As we cannot devote the whole of the annual grant for town improvement to one quarter exclusively it is necessary to spread the work over two or three years. The amount expended on it during the year under report was Rs. 6,338.

316. The digging of three other tanks; *viz.*, one old tank near the Rajandar, a new one in the block to the east of the Laldiggy, and another new one to the south of the Foujchala road, has been commenced during the year, and continued until the setting in of the rains, but none of them have been completed. On the above three tanks, and on the completion of the roads commenced in the previous year, and in other petty works, Rs. 2,798 were expended during the year.

317. A masonry well was constructed in the Nilcōti, which was very badly off for drinking water, at a cost of Rs. 589.

318. Out of 22 masonry culverts estimated for, 14 have been constructed during the year.

319. *Metalling Town Roads.*—Three roads were taken in hand during the year, of which one from the North East corner of the Sagordiggy to the main road that runs from the Palace to the Nilcōti, and another from the South-east corner of the same tank to the Jail, have been completed. The third from the Jail to the Maharani's, or main road, is in progress. Provision for the completion of this, and for another road in the Nilcōti, and one in the town, has been made in the budget for the current year.

320. Instead of brick work, or small wooden culverts, cast iron pipes have been substituted to a small extent in the Sagordiggy square, and the Nilcōti.

321. The budget allotment under this head was Rs. 41,133, and the annual expenditure Rs. 28,496.

of 414 of the preceding year ; showing an increase of 6 schools, and 91 girls ; and an increased daily attendance of 31, as shown in the subjoined table. *

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	No. of Institutions.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.		RELIGION.			INCOME.			Money actually expended during the year.
		On roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	TOTAL.	State grant.	Local Sources.	TOTAL.	
Aided.							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Girls' Schools.....	33	455	294	283	172	455	2,435 6 0	482 12 0	2,918 2 0	2,918 2 0
Un-aided.										
Girls' Schools.....	16	196	151	109	87	196	.....	207 12 0	207 12 0	207 12 0
TOTAL...	49	651	445	392	259	651	2,435 6 0	690 8 0	3,125 14 0	3,125 14 0

In 1872 the number of girls schools in the State was 15, and of the pupils therein 239. At present there are 49 schools with 651 pupils.

293. Last year two girls competed successfully for primary scholarships, and two were awarded to them from the general number available. I hear that these two girls are likely to appear at the next vernacular scholarship examination. This year twelve girls entered to compete, but two were prevented by illness. Of ten actual competitors six passed. Next year I think a few special scholarships may be awarded to girls. This was recommended last year, but has not yet been seriously considered. The Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the Annual Report expressed himself as averse to hastening on prematurely what appeared a natural and spontaneous inclination towards progress in this direction.

294. *School Book Society.*—The number of books sold during the year was 16,687, and the value was Rs. 5,290 against 15,331 and Rs. 4,175 respectively for the previous year. The society has thus maintained its usefulness, and slightly extended its operations. There are seven agents at work, the same number as last year. *

295. The following table shows the work done by the Deputy Superintendent in each circle.

NAME OF THE DEPUTY SUPER-INTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.	Circle.	Number of schools under inspection.	Number of visits paid.	Number of miles travelled.	Amount of travelling drawn.	REMARKS.
Babu Bhuban Mohan Datta ...	Eastern	100	122	809	Rs. A. P. 237 4 0	There are 15 schools directly under the control of the Superintendent of Education.
„ Peary Mohan Dutta, Sub-Deputy suptd. of schools offg. for eight months.*	Ditto		187	1,017	192 11 0	
„ Prosana Chundra Mookerjee	Southern	134	302	1,648	899 13 0	
„ Basanta Kumar Sen officiating for a month and half.	Ditto		31	208	52 0 0	
„ Navakumar Chakraverti for a month.	Western	132	15	116	29 0 0	
„ Bhagabatti Charan Banerjee	Ditto		288	1,930	503 1 0	
TOTAL ...		366	945	5,728	1,413 18 0	

296. The Deputy Superintendents are all well spoken of by their superior officer, as active and hard working, and from what I have seen of them I can endorse his opinion. The year has been a very trying one : sickness and scarcity are sworn enemies to education, and it has only been by constant encouragement and supervision that the primary schools have been kept from suffering severely from the effects of cholera, floods, and bad harvests, which, as it is, have told severely upon some of them.

297. But I feel bound to say that in my opinion the very great success which has attended the efforts of the Educational Department in Cooch Behar during the past nine years is mainly due to the untiring assiduity displayed in its interest by the Superintendent Babu Kashi Kant Mukerjee.

SECTION XII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

298. The report on the working of these two departments for the past official year will necessarily be somewhat more meagre than those for the two years preceding it. The year has been one of progress, reconstruction, or repair, and except a bridge or two, no new original works of importance have been undertaken. The full report already submitted on the damages caused by the flood renders it unnecessary to swell the annual report with any lengthy notice of the disaster ; while, under the head of Extraordinary Public Works, the fact that Messrs. Geneste and Smallwood have determined to refer the question of their differences with us to the arbitration of a Court of Law renders it undesirable to say more upon the subject here than is absolutely necessary.

299. A separate special report on the working of the Artizans School is appended, as desired by the Lieutenant Governor in his Resolution on last year's report.

PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY.

300. The total allotment for the year under review was Rs 2,47,900, of which Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned in a supplementary budget in consequence of flood damages. The total outlay was Rs 1,85,258. Out of an amount of Rs 25,000 provided for the Central Emigration Road in Julpigoree, which is under the Deputy Commissioner of that district, and with which our officers have nothing to do, Rs. 10,000 only were remitted during the year. It was in my opinion a mistake providing the money for this road in our Public Works budget. It is not a State work, and as we have no control over the expenditure it cannot be adjusted in the Audit office. We have hitherto received no account of the manner in which the sums remitted on account of this road have been expended, and they are still held as advances recoverable in our accounts.

301. The works executed during the year are described and classified as follows :—

CIVIL BUILDINGS.—(*Original.*)

302. *New elephant shed.*—This house is 260' × 40', constructed with thatched roof on wooden trusses, supported by *sâl* posts, and with brick-on-edge floor. It has got accommodation for 26 elephants ; each being allowed a space 20' × 20' i.e. 400 s. ft. The building has been entirely completed at a cost of Rs 10,301.

322. *Repairs to town Roads.*—Beside the above, necessary repairs have been executed to the roads and existing bridges and culverts; and one of the wings of the masonry culvert in the Nilcoti that was damaged by the flood has been renewed. The road that runs from the Jail to the main road has been partly raised.

323. The total cost under this head was Rs. 2,488 against Rs. 2,500 provided in the budget.

COMMUNICATION.

324. There are at present 223 miles of road under the Public Works Department of Cooch Behar, of which 72 miles were constructed during the year preceding that under report.

325. The various lines of road, with their respective length, are enumerated as follows:—

Emigration Road west of Cooch Behar ...	...	...	43 miles.
Ditto ditto east of Cooch Behar or Dhubri Road	...	...	19 do.
Rungpore Road ...	...	...	22 do.
Buxa Road ...	...	...	12 do.
Bowtee Road ...	...	...	4 do.
Falacotta Road ...	...	...	6 do.
Lowkooty Road including a branch to Falimari	...	...	26 do.
Cross Road from Dinhata to Meckligunj	...	...	40 do.
Ditto ditto from Mathabhanga to Shitulkoochi	...	...	12 do.
Ditto ditto from Cooch Behar to Gossainmari	...	...	14 do.
Kalighat Road ...	...	...	2 do.
Poorbabhag Road ...	...	...	12 do.
Shitie Road ...	...	...	6 do.
Sagordiggy Road ...	...	...	3 do.
Village Road from the town to Godum ...	...	...	2 do.
TOTAL			223 do.

326. No new roads have been opened or commenced during the past year. The damages caused by the flood gave us quite enough employment for all the labour that we could command; apart from financial considerations. Besides, the roads already existing are sufficient for the existing exigencies of traffic, and though additional facilities of communication here and there may create additional traffic, our resources are not sufficiently elastic to admit of large expenditure, which though remotely productive, and undoubtedly beneficial to the people, cannot add a rupee to the revenue for some time to come. The road which it is now most desirable to take in hand, raise, and bridge is the old fair weather road branching off from the emigration road about two miles west of Cooch Behar, and connecting it with Falacotta and those parts of the State lying along the western portion of the boundary between the State and the Julpigoree Dooars. This will however be a very expensive work, as the line lies through a great deal of low land, and is crossed by many water courses.

327. Two large and important bridges have been completed during the year. The first of these, which is over the Dhurla river, near Patgram, on the

emigration road and in British territory, is the largest pile bridge as yet constructed in Cooch Behar. It is 380 feet long, constructed with 19 openings of 20 feet span in each. This bridge is a great boon to cartmen trafficking between Cooch Behar and Huldibari. Its total cost was Rs 10,383. The other bridge over the Ghurghurrea river on the Lowkoti Road is 200 feet long. It is one of three large bridges projected for this road. The other two, over the Deepo and Goddadhur rivers were not commenced during the year, owing to sanction not being received in time to allow of piles being driven before the setting in of the rains.

328. *Lowkoti Road*.—This road was completed last year. The new earth work having suffered considerably from the flood, repairs had to be executed. It was also thought advisable to increase the number of bridges, and accordingly two new ones one of 60 feet in length and one of 14 feet were constructed in the 12th and 4th mile respectively, and one of 30 feet, between the Gurghurrea and Kaljancee rivers, enlarged to 60 feet. It was found possible to do all this out of savings on the original estimate for the road, so that the amount provided in the supplementary budget for special repairs was not drawn upon, except to a trifling extent for earth work.

329. *Cross Road from Dinhata to Mekligunj*.—This road which was completed in the preceding year, except turfing, was seriously damaged by the flood in the portion between the rivers Dhurla and Singimari. But it being a new road the accounts had not been finally adjusted, and it was found possible to repair all damages out of what would otherwise have been savings on estimate. No provision was therefore made in the supplementary estimate submitted on account of damages to this road, though they were of course alluded to in the report. Besides repair of earth work &c. two new bridges were constructed for increased waterway; one of 50 feet and the other of 20 feet.

330. *Cross Road from Mathabhanga to Situlkoochi*.—This road was also completed during the year before last, except turfing, which was done last year. The road suffered severely from over flooding. Three bridges that were washed away have been renewed. Provision for increased waterway was made in the special estimate, and materials were collected for new bridging which will be done this year.

331. *Cross Road from Cooch Behar to Gossainimari*.—This road has been entirely completed during the year under report, with a bridge of 35 feet span on the roadway near Gossainimari. A portion of the first section was seriously damaged by the flood, and the cost of the special repairs was estimated for. They are not yet completed.

332. *Bowti Road*.—The embankment of this road was not damaged. One bridge, the approach of which was cut away, has been sufficiently enlarged, and the enlargement of the one over Boora Torsa below the dāk bungalow has been taken in hand.

333. *Falacotta Road*.—The earth work estimated for has been completed, and the damages caused by the flood repaired.

334. The amount provided in the original budget under the head of construction of roads and bridges was Rs 80,900; of this Rs 44,610 only were expended owing principally to the non-construction of three bridges

estimated for; *viz.* over the Boora Teesta, Deepo, and Godgladhur rivers. Besides the above amount Rs. 50,000 were sanctioned out of the amount estimated for repairs to flood damages for the expenditure of the year under review. Of this amount Rs. 39,195 were expended, so that the total expenditure on construction was Rs. 83,805, not so very much in excess of the original estimate in spite of the flood. But then the three bridges abovementioned are expensive ones.

335. *Ordinary Repairs.*—The usual surface repairs to all roads were of course executed, and a few small bridges and culverts have been renewed. The width of the Buxa road was enlarged without turfing in the previous year, and it was turfed last year. Rs. 15,184 was the amount sanctioned under this head, and Rs. 14,699 were expended.

336. The difficulty of keeping our roads in decent repair during the rains, when the ground is wet and sloshy, is greatly enhanced by the impossibility of procuring sufficient labour. All the labour employed by the Public Works Department is, as you are aware, imported, and the coolies return before the rains to their homes, with a very few exceptions. I have a scheme for obtaining local labour through the jotedars; paying liberally for work done, but making it compulsory on them to provide workmen from time to time in small numbers for the filling in of ruts before they become very bad; but I do not yet know how my plan will answer. The men would of course work under an overseer of the department, and would only be asked to work on roads within a mile or two of their homesteads. In this way I would utilize the working population along the line of road in such petty repairs as would suffice to keep each road in fair order, and the work to be done in the cold weather when the annual influx of labourers commences would be proportionately less.

337. *Plantations.*—I regret to say that the experimental teak plantations in the State may now be looked upon as a complete failure. They do not seem to grow an inch. Sissoo is the wood which flourishes best here of those I have seen; at least of fast growing trees. Sâl does fairly well in places, but does not flourish as in the forests of the Terai.

338. A good deal has been done in the way of plantation during the year; principally in providing for future avenues along the lines of road.

339. One thousand young sâl trees have been brought from the Bhootan forests and planted in the Nilcoti; it remains to be seen whether they will prove a success or not. 800 young Sissoo trees have also been planted near the Stock Yard.

340. A number of trees have been planted of different sorts, as a continuation of the old avenue on the Rungpore road. About a mile and a half of the emigration road has also been lined with young trees, in extension of the existing avenue immediately west of Cooch Behar. Existing plantations have been maintained.

341. The budget, allotment under this head was Rs. 3,000, and the expenditure Rs. 2,296.

342. Babu Gobind Chunder Roy, Superintendent of Works has continued throughout the year to merit approbation for the efficient discharge of his duties.

343. During the past year comparatively little has been done in this department. Three buildings only have been in course of construction, of which two viz., the Racquet Court and Swimming Bath were completed but not paid for in full, owing to non-adjustment of accounts, and want of sanction for increased expenditure. The third, the Jenkins School, was commenced in April and completed up to plinth level, after which nothing further was done until January, when work was again commenced and continued, though but slowly, throughout the remainder of the year.

344. The state of Mr. Cane's health having necessitated a sea voyage, he was permitted to proceed to Australia at the commencement of the year under report. He returned to Cooch Behar in June. During his absence Babu Gobind Chunder Roy was in nominal charge of the department, but most of the actual work was done by Mr. Robins the Clerk of Works, who had then been too recently appointed to enable us to judge of his qualifications for independent charge.

345. After rejoining in June Mr. Cane continued in charge until September, when he was ordered to Darjeeling, and made over charge of the department to Mr. Robins, who has since held it.

346. Although little has been done in the way of actual building, the amount of work performed in the Architect's office under Mr. Robins' supervision has been considerable. Revised estimates for the Jenkins and Normal schools, and for the Racquet Court and Swimming Bath have been prepared. An estimate and plans have been drawn out for the construction of the North Wing of the Palace as designed by Major Mant, with certain alterations to render it suitable to form by itself a residence for the Rajah and Rani; and in the way of out of door labour a quantity of bricks, nearly 18 lacs, have been burnt, scarcely if at all inferior to Messrs. Geneste and Smallwood's best.

347. The following extracts from Mr. Robins' report regarding the Jenkins School, Swimming Bath, and Racquet Court are given verbatim:—

“The progress made in erecting the three buildings, Bath, Racquet Court and Jenkins' school is as follows.

“The Racquet Court was completed in December last, at the cost of Rs. 17,691 which is an excess over original estimate of Rs. 4,310, and was (with the exception of an item for Rs. 318 caused by necessary increase in height of building incidental to relieving arches being turned over first floor openings, and one or two trifling sums for objects such as marking out, playing lines, coloring floor of court &c.) entirely owing to the estimator having omitted to put in the ornamental portions of building, and also having greatly under-estimated the cost of cement work.

“The Racquet Court is now ready to be handed over to the Public Works Ordinary.

“The Swimming Bath is also finished, and it too has exceeded in cost the original estimate (which was including contingencies Rs. 30,042) by Rs. 17,055. This heavy excess was made up in the same way as that of the Racquet Court by omissions in estimate, and also, as in the case of the Well and Gearing house, by an absolutely necessary increase in materials to make the works effective. It was found in this instance that in the rains the water would be over the pump pistons if the parapet of well was constructed at the height originally designed, the consequence of this was that the well parapet had to be carried higher, and the plinth of Mill house with it as the shafting connecting the two must be perfectly horizontal, and at the same level.

“The well has unfortunately turned out a failure owing to the continual rush of sand choking up the spring: dredging was resorted to but had to be abandoned, as it was found that the sand was coming away from under the Mill house (the near wall of which is only one foot from parapet of well) and that it (the Mill house) was settling to one side. The superstructure of Mill house it is true might have been taken down, and the danger of an accident through its falling in that way removed, but I found, after two or three days working the dredger, that the earth was cracking at a distance of 4 or 5 feet from the wall of Mill house nearest the Bath, which is only separated by about 18 feet from it. I therefore stopped the dredger as I considered the foundations of the Bath would be endangered by its working.

“The Bath has however been filled from the river in order not to disappoint the Rajah at a cost which will not exceed Rs. 180, and in the early part of the ensuing year I propose to lay a scheme before you for supplying the Bath with water from a tank adjacent to Thakurbaree.

“*Jenkins' school.*—The foundations were commenced in the early part of April last, and the work carried on with fair speed until plinth level was reached, at which point the work was stopped, I believe for formal sanction to the contractor having the work, and in order that a pucca agreement might be signed by him. The work had been commenced when Gobind Babu was in charge of Public Works Extraordinary, and continued after charge of department was retaken over by Mr. Cane. The building remained at plinth level from about the end of September up to January 1879, and in the mean time Mr. Cane had left for Darjeeling.

“Shortly after my receiving charge of Department from Mr. Cane a revised estimate for Jenkins' school was called for, it was submitted, and the order came to go on with the works. The original estimate was for Rs. 35,454, the revised came to Rs. 44,577. An estimate was drawn up on properly stamped paper and signed by Mr. Hanlon (the contractor who had previously commenced to work,) and building operations commenced forthwith.

“The work up to date has reached door arch extrados level, and has and is being energetically pushed forward by the contractor who has bound himself to complete the work in 12 months from date of signing agreement under a penalty of Rs. 50 per month for every month beyond the term agreed to.

348. The contract signed by Mr. Hanlon is to complete the work at the rate given in the revised estimate. It was necessary, I considered, to anticipate sanction in this instance. The rates were the same as those submitted for the Normal School, and as the building was completed up to plinth before the revised estimate was ready it was desirable to proceed with it, and not to keep workmen idle longer than absolutely necessary. I am sensible that a great deal of responsibility has been thrown on me, and a great deal of trouble occasioned by the very inefficient manner in which the first estimates for all these extraordinary buildings have been prepared; and yet I cannot say that I consider any single individual to blame.* Want of experience of local rates was the bane of all the estimators. The Superintendent's rates were for a very different class of work. It would be satisfactory, to me at least, if a Superintending Engineer of experience were deputed to inspect the works done, and make local enquiries as to whether money has or has not been wasted.

349. Mr. Robins' account of the progress of brick manufacture is also given in original, together with a brief account of the coal transactions with Rai Jodunath Roy Bahadoor, and statement showing the quantity of coal received and the cost per 100 maunds.

* I am referring of course to the insufficiency of the rates provided, and to that only. For the mistakes made in calculations and in taking out quantities I think some one in Major Mant's office undoubtedly is to blame. Mr. Cane I believe had nothing himself to do with this portion of the work; being altogether employed on the drawings.

"*Bricks and Tiles.*— I have moulded and burnt during the present season 17,86,699 bricks and 92,869 tiles, and have already supplied the contractors with about 40,000 first class brick from that amount, and about an equal number of 1st class bricks from those proposed to be purchased from Messrs. Geneste and Smallwood, but the bricks belonging to them have not been given to the contractors since your order to discontinue doing so on account of the unsettled state of their affairs."

"My first proposition was to make 25 lacs of bricks during the season passed, but I found through the difficulty in obtaining carts and, as a consequence of that, in getting wood conveyed, that it was not possible to burn the number of face bricks I originally intended, and as it was out of the question to burn them with coal, partly on account of the inferior nature of the clay, and partly through the difficulty (owing to the badness of the coal) of arriving at the exact quantity necessary to burn the bricks well without an undue percentage of jhamma being the result, that (as stated above) I thought it advisable to stop when 17 lacs odd had been moulded and finish the total next season, intending to collect a good supply of wood during the summer months for that purpose."

"Of the bricks made by the Superintendent of Public Works Ordinary on account of palace Buildings, 12,47,431 have been purchased by the Public Works Department Ordinary, by the sale of which a sum of Rs. 15,666 has been realised and paid into the Treasury, and 1,62,583 have been used in foundation and plinth of the Jenkins' School. The balance has not as yet been made over by the Public Works Superintendent, and remains for adjustment during the present year."

The cost of the bricks made by Mr. Robins is estimated at Rs. 13-8 per 1,000 but may be a little less. Until they are counted out, which is now being done as fast as the weather permits, the exact cost cannot be ascertained.

"*Coal.*—Up to date the total amount of coal received from Jodunath Rai Bahadoor, the agent employed for that purpose by the State on behalf of New Buildings, is 34,206 maunds, out of which amount 6,460 maunds were supplied to Messrs. Geneste and Smallwood, 1,025 maunds to Mr. Hanlon, 2,394 maunds to Jail, and 425 maunds to Kurmoo Mistree, to Artizan School 50 maunds, and 490 maunds were issued for use of steam launch and 34 maunds were expended in filling the Swimming Bath. There is lying at Toofangunj 1,924 maunds of coal out of which 50 maunds were taken by the steamer on return trip, and at Sissubtollah 559 maunds, and out of the balance that remained about 12,000 maunds have been expended in brick making this season; which leaves, with the coal at Toofangunj and Sissubtollah, a balance of 5,400 maunds unexpended. The following is a synopsis of expenditure under the head of coal."

	Amount.	Total cost including carriage to Cooch Behar.			Issued.	Quantity.
	Mds.	Rs.	As.	P.		Mds.
Coal received from Rai Jodu Nath Rai Bahadoor.	34,206	44,072	3	0	Issued to Messrs. Geneste and Smallwood for manufacturing Bricks.	6,460
Add outstanding bills ...	.....	500	0	0	Issued to Mr. Hanlon	1,034
TOTAL ...		44,572	3	0	For Brickmaking and miscellaneous	15,443
					TOTAL	22,937
					Balance in stock	11,269
					GRAND TOTAL.....	34,206

Average cost of 100 maunds to State 130-4-10.

350. As is known to you the total amount of coal despatched by Rai Jodunath Roy was considerably in excess of that received by us, owing to losses in transit, some boats having been unloaded by the manjees, who then decamped and who have never since been traced. More than 10,000 maunds of coal were at one time missing in this manner, of which a portion only was recovered. Rai Jodunath Roy was acting as our agent, and the loss consequently has fallen upon the State. Also much of the coal was landed at Kaligunj, the manjees having deceived the Magistrate of Rungpur with fraudulent chalans; and the

cost of boat hire from there to Noonkhowa materially added to the gross cost of the coal. Rai Jodunath Roy is of opinion that the prospect of recovering damages from the ghat manjees is too uncertain to render it prudent to bring a suit against them. The heavy river traffic which was the consequence of the Madras famine made it exceedingly difficult to get boats at all, and the consequence was that the coal was despatched in dribblets, and it was impossible to exercise entire control over the manjees in charge of each consignment.

351. In pricing the coal to the contractors, Messrs. Geneste and Smallwood, we have, with your approval, excluded the cost of the missing boat loads and fixed a maximum price of Rs. 112 per 100 maunds, that being the rate originally given to them as the probable cost, which was not to be exceeded. The consequence is that a portion of the total cost to the State will have to be written off to profit and loss. The rate to be charged to Mr. Hanlon and also that assumed for the basis of calculation of cost per 1,000 of the bricks made by Mr. Robins is Rs. 132 per 100 maunds. This, however, is only approximate, the accounts not having been finally adjusted.

352. Mr. Cane just before his departure to Darjeeling made an expedition to Buxa for the purposing of exploring the neighbourhood for supplies of lime-stone, and other stones suitable for buildings. His researches tend to show that much valuable stone is obtainable at no great distance from the Buxa road, and that lime could be burnt there in any quantity. I fear, however, that his ideas about water carriage are not based on correct information. I believe it impossible to bring lime, from anywhere near Buxa, in boats. In the cold weather however lime may, I believe, be burnt and carted to Cooch Behar at a less cost than we now pay for Sylhet lime, and the lime so carted would have all the advantage of freshness.

353. Mr. Robins, the officer in present charge of this department, appears to me to be a very honest worker. He has had three years of Calcutta experience in the firm of Messrs. Mackintosh Burn & Co., and though he cannot pretend to Mr. Cane's æsthetic knowledge, or skill as a draughtsman and designer, he is, I consider, far more fitted to deal with natives, and better qualified probably to carry out Mr. Cane's designs, with Bengali workmen, than Mr. Cane himself.

SECTION XIII.—ARTIZAN SCHOOL.

354. In my report on this school for 1876-77, I wrote as follows. "The combined Departments (Blacksmiths and Carpenters) have cost the State during the last year just 5 rupees."

355. The fact that notwithstanding this assertion, and the statement (a correct one) that the other departments were self supporting, a considerable sum was asked for in the budget to carry on the school, attracted the notice of the Government, and led to the Lieutenant-Governor calling for a special report on the subject to be submitted this year.

356. A perusal of the report above alluded to will shew that I was not altogether satisfied myself as to the working of the school under its then existing management, but I certainly had not suspected what has since been shewn, *viz.*, that the annual returns were worthless, being to a great extent fictitious, for the following reasons:—

357. The Superintendent of Education, an invaluable officer in his own sphere, was perhaps of all the State officers the least fitted for the charge of

an experimental school of mechanics where practical results were the true criterion of success. Though doubtless an excellent mathematician, he has proved himself an extremely bad accountant and lamentably ignorant of finance.

358. Year by year for three years *i. e.* from 1874 to 1876 he has shown in his annual statements of receipts and expenditure "value of articles in course of construction and of raw material in hand," in one column, the value of articles actually manufactured and sold being shown in another, and the total of the two columns being given as the assets of the year, to be set against the expenditure.

359. Of course he was right to show the value of raw material in hand, which represents so much cash and is dealt with in the same way in the returns of the Public Works Department. But while he showed in one year the value of articles in progress of manufacture, he credited the price realized for those very same articles as part of the income of the year in which they were completed and sold; thus showing their value twice over. A comparison of the sums remitted to the treasury with the Superintendent's annual return would at once have exposed the fallacy of this system, but as the detailed accounts of the department were all right there was nothing to excite the attention of the Audit Office, and the inconsistency of the annual returns with the treasury accounts seems to have escaped the notice of my predecessors, as it did mine for rather more than a year. My idea at first was that the financial deficit shown in the accounts of the institution was owing to the carrying forward of a quantity of old and useless material and unsaleable articles from year to year, and so in part it was. But that the value of the same articles was credited twice over I never suspected for a moment, nor was it the sort of mistake that was directly palpable to an unexperienced observer. But Babu Gobind Chunder Roy, an essentially practical man, very soon found out the flaw in the accounts, and going through the whole of them, showed the amount of false balance which had been carried forward from year to year, and what the actual losses of the department had been.

360. Not the smallest suspicion of dishonesty attaches to any one connected with the school with reference to these accounts. It is manifest that nothing was to be made out of merely showing a fictitious income; the detailed accounts being correctly kept. A little undeserved credit might be gained, but nothing further. But I acquit Babu Kasi Kant Mukerjia of having even realized the fact that his returns were fictitious. I admit that this conclusion is not to his credit as a man of business, but a good man of business he never was and never will be, in the financial sense of the word.

361. The upshot of all this is that the school has cost the State Rs. 7,079 during the years 1874-75, 1875-76 and 1876-77 whereas according to the returns of the Superintendent of Education the total cost to the State for those years was only Rs. 2,050.

362. The history of the past year shows a tendency to restored equilibrium. The following tabulated statement gives a synopsis of the working of the institution and shows at once the value of articles manufactured, the value of raw material remaining unexpended from the previous year, and of that in stock at the close of the year under review, and the cost of establishments and of raw material purchased during the year; the first column giving the net income and the last the total expenditure, treating the value of raw material as cash in hand.

363. It will be seen that the actual value of raw materials expended during the year was Rs. 978, and that, if that amount only be charged against the year's expenditure, the total cost of the establishment will have exceeded the income by a little over Rs. 200. This is however assuming that all the articles manufactured will ultimately be sold. There are a considerable number unsold at present.

364. I have every hope that two or three years more may see this institution with a small annual balance on the credit side. Large profits cannot be expected with such an expensive establishment, of which the most highly paid workmen are employed more in teaching than in manufacture of articles with their own hands. Nor is it desirable that the State should make a profit out of the school. Any large increase of profit should at once be responded to with a decrease in the prices put upon the articles sold, for, with a staff of instructing artisans to pay, it is not likely that we shall ever be able to undersell the local artificer except in the way of giving the public better value for their money.

365. The Superintendent of Works thinks that if the apprentices were bound to work longer than three years the school would become self supporting at once. He says that at present it is difficult to get them to remain on after the expiry of their term of agreement, even for reasonable wages; they prefer setting up for themselves, and thus they leave the school just as they are becoming useful, and beginning to pay for their instruction. I have this year instructed him to take agreements to serve for five years, instead of three, from boys under 14, if they or their parents can be got to agree. We shall thus ultimately turn them out more finished artisans, and at the same time shall reap the benefit of their work when they have become comparatively skilful and quick working. At present the young hands work slowly and spoil a good deal of material; and then, just as they are becoming useful, they leave the school.

366. There are three departments in the school; the Tailors, Carpenters, and Blacksmiths; of which the first is necessarily self supporting; the workmen being paid by a percentage on profits.

367. In the blacksmiths' department there are six articulated pupils, one paid artisan, and one head artificer on Rs. 30 a month.

368. In the carpenters' department there are forty-four articulated pupils, two paid artisans, and one head artificer on Rs. 50 a month.

369. The institution is one of the greatest public utility; and if only looked at in the light of a Palace workshop, it would be a great pity to suppress it.

370. *Northern Bengal State Railway and Cooch Behar.*—I am happy to be able to say that the importance of Huldibari station in connection with State traffic is undoubtedly increasing. The profits to be derived from the purchase of jute in Cooch Behar have attracted the notice of a Calcutta firm who have placed one of their members there, and asked for land to build a bungalow on. The mahajans of Cooch Behar have also as a rule transferred their agency from Dhubri to Huldibari, and get their stores up by rail instead of by water. There are a good many well to do jotedars in the portion of the State west of the Teesta, and they have shown an interest in the prospects of Huldibari as a local trading centre, and have expressed a desire to have a bazaar there under official supervision, and to subscribe towards the general improvement of the place, and especially towards founding a good school where English should be one of the branches of instruction. This latter idea is however rather premature. Most of the tobacco exported from the State still goes by water. The Burmese merchants come every year up the Teesta with a flotilla of boats and purchase largely, paying higher prices for good tobacco than we succeeded in getting last year in Calcutta for that cured by Mr. Paterson.

371. *Kishnaghur Wards Institution.*—The circumstances under which this institution took its origin were described in para. 341 of last year's report. The total number of boys now in charge of Babu Kali Das Bagchi is 16 of whom 12 are Rajguns, 2 are sons of the late Dewan Nilkomul Sanyal, whose education is a State charge, and 2 are the orphan sons of the late Bykant Chunder Mustafee, jotedar of Gobracharra, who by his will constituted the State his sons' guardians, having on his death bed begged of us to accept the charge, which, in consideration of the position of the deceased and his public spirited efforts in the cause of education during his life, we were very willing to do. The expenses of these lads' education at Krishnaghur is of course defrayed from the income of their Estate, which is considerable.

372. The progress made by the young Rajguns both mental and physical is in the highest degree satisfactory. Three of them are reported to have obtained double promotion, this being, in the case of one of the three, the second year that he has been thus sent up two classes at once. The boys are all practiced at exercises on the horizontal and parallel bars, and at swimming, riding, cricket, lawn tennis and badminton; and there is every reason to believe that this institution may be instrumental in providing a number of congenial companions for the Rajah from out of his own family. The total cost of this establishment including every thing for the past year was Rs 9,475-15 of which Rs 9,044-14-3 were chargeable to the State account; the balance being on account of the Gobracharra minors.

373. *The Printing Office.*—The work and consequently the cost of this establishment is annually increasing. For the year under report the total amount expended was Rs 5,432 against Rs 4,532 of the previous year. The stipend of the Superintendent, which was quite inadequate to the work he was called upon to do, has been increased to Rs 50 per mensem, and a reader on Rs 30, and another English compositor on Rs 20 have been appointed. The want of a reader was much felt during the previous year.

374. The Press now consists of 1 Reader, 6 Compositors, 3 distributors and 3 Pressmen. These are assisted by 2 educated and 12 uneducated prisoners who are learning the work of Bengali compositors and Pressmen respectively.

One of the educated prisoners is reported to have made much progress and to render himself very useful.

375. All forms required by the State offices and the Chaklajat office are supplied by the Press, which also executes orders received from the Commissioner and the district officers of the division when applied for with the Commissioner's sanction. Such orders are executed gratis. The value of work turned out by Press may be estimated as follows for the past year.

Work done for the State	...	...	Rs 12,000
Chaklajat	...	...	„ 5,000
Government	...	...	„ 1,000
			<hr/> 18,000

376. During the past year the printing of the Settlement Registers, an important and very difficult work, has been completed. To have had these printed in Calcutta would have cost a very large sum of money.

377. The Press establishment are rapidly gaining experience in quickness and facility of execution, and the first proofs now submitted by them are by no means so crude as they were two years ago. Latterly we have taken to printing our own Stamps, and during the past year judicial, documentary, and court fee Stamps to the value of Rs 1,45,000 have been struck off.

378. The Press is under the superintendence of Babu Gopal Chunder Ghose, the Treasury Accountant, who himself checks all Financial and other statements involving correctness of figures, and devotes a considerable portion of his time to the general supervision of the establishment.

✓ 379. *Compilation of orders having the force of Law.*—In compliance with instructions received from the Commissioner, a committee was appointed, consisting of the Dewan and the Fouzdari and Dewany Ahilkars, to collect and epitomize all rules issued from time to time in the form of General Orders by previous Rajahs, or by a British Commissioner, which according to custom have the force of law, and by which the Courts are guided in their decisions.

380. The work was by no means so simple as might at first sight appear. It involved a search through the records of all departments for 15 years. From the mass of vernacular Roobekaries and English letters and resolutions, such orders as were still in force, not having been subsequently cancelled, were collected and classified in chapters, and finally submitted for my inspection in consultation with the committee. Such orders as were manifestly intended to provide for peculiar circumstances or exigencies no longer existing were noted and put aside, and the remainder, classified according to subject and priority of issue, are at present being printed in the State Press and will be submitted during the current year.

381. *Copying of old records.*—The old Rajahs were very careless as regards the preservation of records. Colonel Haughton the first Commissioner of Cooch Behar, with the object of preserving important State papers, procured at the expense of the State copies of all letters and reports that had passed between the Rajahs of Cooch Behar and the officers of the British Government from the year 1777 to 1864, with the object of publishing those papers which were interesting or important.

382. A part of these, called the Cooch Behar Select records, were actually published during his time. But many papers remained unprinted in the Commissioner's office, and this fact was brought to my notice by the Dewan two years ago. Some correspondence ensued, and in July last year the Commissioner approved of a proposal to send an officer to take copies of old documents in his office, with a view to printing those that were important. Accordingly an intelligent clerk has been deputed, first to Julpigoree, but now to Rampore Beaulah, and is still engaged in this work.

383. *Experimental Cattle-breeding.*—The proposal to purchase cattle and open an experimental cattle-breeding farm in each sub-division was taken up very late in the year, and men were deputed with money to Tirhoot to purchase bulls and cows. Paddocks and sheds were prepared. It is as yet too early to give any opinion as to the success of the scheme, only some of the cattle having as yet arrived here. Its discussion will form a subject for next year's report.

384. *Band.*—The progress made by the Band under the able superintendence of Mr. Schoeneman has been little short of wonderful, considering the time they have been under tuition. I think by next September they may be sufficiently advanced to be capable of performing in public, should you wish them to pay Darjeeling a visit. They are hardly strong enough yet for out of door playing, but for dance music they would do very well indeed.

385. The Rajah returned to India in February last, and after a short stay in Calcutta, came up to Cooch Behar, where he was enthusiastically received, not even the faintest sign appearing of any disposition on the part of his family or of the public to hold aloof, or look coldly upon him on account of his travels. He had, I regret to say, a sharp attack of fever after returning from his shooting excursion, which for a time proved obstinate. He has never been subject to fever, and was not exposed to malaria while shooting, and his illness was probably the effect of a chill. He never had a day's illness while out of India, and he has returned much improved in every way, and so far from being estranged from his subjects and his native land, he appears to me to take a more intelligent interest in them than I ever before remarked in him.

I have the honor to be

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. T. DALTON,

Deputy Commissioner.

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MALCUTCHERY No. I.—Statement of Demands, Collections, Remissions and Balances of Land Revenue (Mal) for the year 1878-79.

Names of Mohals.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			REMISSIONS.			BALANCE DUE.			PAID IN EXCESS.		
	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fakies permanent—															
In Malcutchery No. I.	7,052 10 5	6 1 2	7,058 11 7	7,056 2 10	6 1 2	7,062 4 0	.....	.....	.....	30 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 2 9
Balance not permanently settled or actually settled by Malcutchery Jokes—															
8,42,130 2 1	3,78,579 12 8	12,20,809 14 9	6,64,250 14 10	1,43,327 6 8	8,07,578 5 6	2,518 12 8	32,223 14 6	34,842 11 2	1,79,379 13 10	2,03,105 6 3	3,92,645 4 1	4,279 7 3	276 14 9	4,556 6 0	
TOTAL	8,49,192 12 6	3,78,608 13 10	12,27,878 10 4	6,71,427 1 8	8,14,960 9 6	2,518 12 8	32,223 14 6	34,842 11 2	1,79,379 8 2	2,03,105 6 3	7,82,675 14 5	4,323 10 0	276 14 9	4,600 8 9	
Syrat Mohals	46,128 11 3	31,068 6 4	77,207 1 7	26,739 0 3	10,297 3 4	37,056 3 9	8,519 4 2	3,711 4 2	19,264 4 10	11,222 0 10	36,486 5 8	38 10 0	10 2 0	46 12 0	
GRAND TOTAL	8,95,321 7 9	4,09,754 4 2	13,09,085 11 11	6,98,166 2 1	12,34,820 11 2	8,52,016 13 3	33,843 2 8	38,553 15 4	1,98,643 12 0	2,20,327 7 1	4,19,162 4 1	4,360 4 0	287 0 9	4,647 4 9	

EXPLANATION.

(a).—The total demand for the year is Rs. 8,95,331-7-9 against Rs. 8,81,670-11-7 of the previous year. The gross increase amounts to Rs. 20,526-0-1 and decrease to Rs. 7,165-3-11 the net increase thus amounts to Rs. 13,660-15-2. Details are given below :—

INCREASE.

	Rs. A. P.
Increase attributable to progressive Settlement	19,492 9 10
Ditto ditto Settlement of Khair lands	475 0 6
Ditto ditto of Jokes relinquished in previous years	438 5 9
TOTAL	20,395 0 1
Deduct decrease	5,165 3 11
Net increase	13,660 12 2

(b).—The arrears brought forward in this Statement is Rs. 4,09,754 4 2 while the balance shown as due at the close of 1877-78 is Rs. 4,05,564 14 7

There is thus a net increase of Rs. 4,189 6 7

(c).—The total collections include excess payments (Fazils) which form no part of the demand. These payments should therefore be deducted from the collections in order to strike correctly the balance.

(d).—Vide Commissioner's letter No. 319 of the 18th April 1879.

(e).—Detailed explanations about the balance due out of the total demand are given in the Report.

DECREASE.

	Rs. A. P.
Junma struck out for various reasons under the Commissioner's order (vide his letter No. 319 of the 18th April 1879)	3,298 11 9
Decrease owing to the relinquishment of Jokes by Jukdars	2,760 4 1
Ditto ditto correction of mistakes made by the Settlement Office in the Kobalyats from which the Towjis were prepared	833 0 10
Ditto caused by reduction of Junma of Syrat Mohals settled by auction	373 3 3
TOTAL	7,165 3 11

Increase attributable to correction of mistakes in Settlement papers and in Towji and to Settlement with retrospective effect Rs. 4,303 2 11
Ditto on account of arrears of a Syrat Mohal which a person fraudulently held possession of without our knowledge Rs. 100 12 0

On the other hand there was a decrease in correcting mistakes Rs. 4,398 14 11
Deducting the decrease from the increase the net increase is Rs. 119 9 4
4,189 5 7

TABLE No. I.—Statement showing the disbursement in different Courts for the year ending the 31st March 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NAMES OF OFFICES.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PEONS SANCTIONED.			MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PEONS EMPLOYED.			DISBURSEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF							
	Salaried Rs. 7.	Salaried Rs. 6.	Salaried Rs. 5.	Salaried Rs. 7.	Salaried Rs. 6.	Salaried Rs. 5.	Peons.			Natives.	Nail Natives.	Huxes.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.
							Salaried Rs. 7.	Salaried Rs. 6.	Salaried Rs. 5.					
Deputy Commissioner's Office.....				2	1	4	168	72	240	....	240	.....	.....	720
Other Offices in the Sudder Station....				19	29	58	1,092	2,066	2,995	1,250	1,038	.....	146	8,587
Sub-division Dinahata	20	40	80	2	5	8	165	323	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	945
Ditto Mathabhanga				2	3	15	168	203	653	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024
Ditto Mekliganj				1	2	10	84	135	590	..	.....	.....	.....	809
TOTAL.....	20	40	(a) 80	20	40	(b) 95	1,677	2,799	4,935	1,250	1,278	.....	146	12,085

(a) No. special number was sanctioned for each mufussil Office. The peons actually required are sent to each Office from the Head Quarters.
 (b) This includes 15 Ticea peons appointed towards the close of the year when there was a very great pressure of work; the permanent number is 140.

(Sd.) CALICA DASS DUTT,
Deem of Cooch Behar.

TABLE No. II.—Statement showing the occupation and earnings of peons in the different Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year ending the 31st March 1879.

NAME OF COURT.	TOTAL NO. OF PROCESSES SURVIVED FREE OF COST.		NUMBER OF PROCESSES FOR THE SERVICE OF WHICH FEES ARE REALIZED.												NUMBER OF JOURNEYS MADE WITH.					Total distance travelled.						
	No fees are charged.	Fees are to be realized afterwards.	At the rate of 8 annas.	At the rate of 12 annas.	At the rate of 1 Rupee.	At the rate of Rs. 1-4.	At the rate of Rs. 1-8.	At the rate of Rs. 1-12.	At the rate of Rs. 2.	At the rate of Rs. 2-4.	At the rate of Rs. 2-8.	At the rate of Rs. 2-12.	At the rate of Rs. 3.	At the rate of Rs. 4-8.	Number of days for which demurrage is charged.	Total.		One process.	Two processes.		Three processes.	More than three processes.	Journey.	Process.		
																Rs.	A. P.									
Deputy Commissioner's Office.	105	4	34	...	27	...	...	...	51	...	5	...	...	...	...	115	161	8	0	22	3	4	27	46	227	2,398
Other Offices in the Sudder Station...	2,569	6,358	4,802	208	7,811	51	45	17	2,807	7	1	4	1	1	518	15,870	16,379	4	0	403	360	247	1,790	2,800	24,997	1,33,994
Sub-Division, Dinbata	458	2,641	1,774	42	2,456	24	13	2	188	...	...	...	...	...	115	4,493	3,832	4	0	26	12	12	304	354	7,598	22,646
Ditto Mathabhangra	585	1,325	912	26	3,692	9	10	...	473	1	1	1	...	...	...	5,125	5,147	8	0	33	35	17	957	442	7,095	28,108
Ditto Meklignanj.	518	393	839	24	2,013	2	4	2	156	...	...	...	...	...	336	3,010	2,858	8	0	80	98	27	305	459	3,981	21,882
TOTAL	4,265	10,921	8,451	295	16,029	86	72	21	3,675	8	7	4	3	1	964	28,652	28,379	0	0	563	448	307	2,783	4,101	43,838	2,08,968
	(a)	(b)																							(c)	

(a)—These were notices for the Settlement of Syrat Mehals, Poonca, Wakkas and other processes in the service of which the State was interested, and for which no fees were charged.

(b)—In cases for realization of arrears of revenue processes have to be first issued free of cost; when however the arrears can be realized the defaulter is made to file the necessary Peon fee Stamps. These fees cannot conveniently be shown in the Nazir's books as sometimes they are realized long after the issue of processes. It will be observed that the value of Peon fee Stamps sold in the Treasury during the year is Rupees 33,378-8-0, while the earnings of peons as shown in this Statement amount to Rupees 28,379 only; the difference of Rupees 4,999-8 includes fees realized for processes shown in this column.

(c)—The total distance shown here does not give an exact idea of the actual work performed by the peons employed in the Nazarat; for besides the services of processes a large quantity of miscellaneous work which cannot conveniently be shown in this Statement had to be done by them. They have to guard offices, remain in attendance at different Courts, serve often as messengers, and perform other miscellaneous works. After making the necessary calculations it is found that 140 peons were employed during the year; of these 57 had to be employed in miscellaneous work which can not be shown in this Statement. The number employed in serving processes was therefore 83. Dividing the total distance by this number the distance travelled by each peon during the year is found to be 1,402 miles; the distance travelled each month by a peon was therefore 124 miles in the average.

(Sd.) CALICA DASS DUTT,

Dewan of Cooch Behar.

STATEMENT of Demands, Collections, Remissions and Balances of Excise Revenue for the year 1878-79.

EXCISEABLE ARTICLES.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			REMISSION.	BALANCE.		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Duty on Country Spirits	6,702 10 9	.....	6,702 10 9	6,702 10 9	.....	6,702 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail License Fees of Country Spt. Shops	8,659 2 3	.....	8,659 2 3	8,659 2 3	.....	8,659 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Ditto of Imported Liquor Shops ...	104 0 0	.....	104 0 0	104 0 0	.....	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on Ganja	10,165 1 3	.....	10,165 1 3	10,165 1 3	.....	10,165 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail License Fees of Ganja Shops.....	8,807 4 11	.....	8,807 4 11	8,807 4 11	.....	8,807 4 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto of Madad.....	869 6 3	.....	869 6 3	869 6 3	.....	869 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto of Taree	254 13 9	.....	254 13 9	254 13 9	.....	254 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on Opium	16,136 0 0	.....	16,136 0 0	16,136 0 0	.....	16,136 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Collections	79 1 2	.....	79 1 2	79 1 2	.....	79 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distillery Fees	575 14 0	.....	575 14 0	575 14 0	.....	575 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on Imported Spirits	252 12 0	.....	252 12 0	252 12 0	.....	252 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charas	43 8 0	.....	43 8 0	43 8 0	.....	43 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	52,619 10 4	.....	52,619 10 4	52,619 10 4	.....	52,619 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXCISE OFFICE,
The 15th April 1878.

(Sd.) CALICA DASS DUTT,
Deputy.

Statement of the Stamp Revenue of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1878-79.

PARTICULARS.	JUDICIAL STAMPS.		DOCUMENTARY STAMPS.		COURT-FEE STAMPS.		TOTAL.	Commission to vendors.	Net amount credited.	Duty on unstamped paper.	Fines and penalties.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Sold with Commission.	Sold without commission.	Sold with commission.	Sold without commission.	Sold with commission.	Sold without commission.						
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sold at the Sudder Office..	43,100 0 0	2,998 8 0	11,675 0 0	412 0 0	19,100 0 0	3 8 0	77,289 0 0	2,216 4 0	75,072 12 0	19 15 0	328 12 0	75,421 7 0
Ditto at Commissioner's Office.	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0
Ditto at Mathabhangra ...	16,175 0 0	.....	6,300 0 0	.....	5,950 0 0	.....	28,425 0 0	852 12 0	27,572 4 0	.....	.....	27,572 4 0
Ditto at Dinahata ...	10,679 0 0	40 0 0	4,450 0 0	.....	4,875 0 0	.....	20,044 0 0	600 3 0	19,443 13 0	.....	.....	19,443 13 0
Ditto at Mekligunj ...	11,125 0 0	.....	3,775 0 0	.....	3,450 0 0	.....	18,350 0 0	550 8 0	17,799 8 0	.....	.....	17,799 8 0
TOTAL ...	81,079 0 0	3,053 8 0	26,200 0 0	412 0 0	33,375 0 0	3 8 0	1,44,123 0 0	4,219 11 0	1,39,903 5 0	19 15 0	328 12 0	1,40,262 0 0

(Sd.) CALICA Dass DUTT, Dewan.

Treasury Officer.

✓ **No. I.**—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Cooh Behar State for the year ending 31st March 1879.

SERVICE HEADS.		Amount of Regular Estimate 1878-79.	Amount of actual Revenue 1878-79.	DIFFERENCES.		SERVICE HEADS.	Amount of Regular Estimate 1878-79.	Amount of actual Expenditure 1878-79.	DIFFERENCES.	
				Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
I—Land Revenue	...	9,35,200	Rs. 8,50,885	Rs. 28,472	84,315	1. Household expenses and maintenance of Rajah and Family	Rs. 3,28,857	Rs. 2,35,837	Rs.	Rs. 33,020
II—Stamps	...	1,21,000	1,44,472	7,066	.....	2. Land Revenue	1,18,977	1,13,455	.....	5,522
III—Interest on Invested Capital	...	95,000	1,02,066	7,066	.....	3. Education, Science and Arts	64,389	59,772	.....	4,617
IV—Debutter	...	87,100	85,290	1,810	.....	4. Law and Justice	52,691	49,276	.....	3,415
V—Miscellaneous	...	65,000	66,818	1,818	.....	5. Administration	55,982	52,152	.....	3,830
VI—Excise	...	47,388	52,650	5,262	.....	6. Jail	22,164	20,568	.....	1,596
VII—Law and Justice	...	7,000	8,754	1,754	.....	7. Police	60,664	47,675	.....	12,989
VIII—Jail	...	7,000	9,291	2,291	.....	8. Military	16,973	13,811	.....	3,162
IX—Registration	...	4,200	4,264	64	.....	9. Miscellaneous	2,12,495	1,40,567	.....	71,928
X—Education, Science and Arts	...	1,400	1,722	322	.....	10. Pensions and other charitable allowances	42,027	29,668	.....	12,359
Total ordinary revenue	...	13,70,888	13,25,742	40,979	86,125	11. Debutter	41,246	36,789	.....	4,457
					40,979	12. Medical	22,641	21,631	.....	1,010
					45,146	13. Registration	9,137	2,639	.....	438
XI—Public Works	...	2,000	29,179	27,179	.....	14. Excise	9,125	8,447	.....	678
GRAND TOTAL	...	13,72,888	13,54,921	68,158	86,125	15. Printing and Stamp charges	15,502	15,921	.....	419
					68,158	Rajah's Marriage	4,844	4,844	.....	.....
Net Decrease	...	.....	.....	.....	17,967	Total Expenditure	10,61,717	9,13,112	419	1,49,024
					.....	Surplus (exclusive Public Works)	3,09,171	4,12,630	.....	419
					.....	16. Public Works	2,88,375	2,60,100	.....	1,48,605
					.....	Surplus (inclusive Public Works)	19,50,092	11,73,212	419	28,275
					.....	GRAND TOTAL	22,796	1,81,709	.....	1,77,299
					.....	Net decrease	13,72,888	13,51,921	419	419
					.....		.....	.....	.....	1,76,880

COOH BEHAR, AUDIT OFFICE, }
May 6th 1879.

(Sd) TARA CHURN CHATTERJEE,
Auditor.

No. II—Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements of the Cooh Behar State Treasuries for 1878-79.

HEADS.	Regular Budget 1878-79.	Account for actual Receipts 1878-79.	DIFFERENCES.		HEADS.	Regular Budget 1878-79.	Accounts for actuals 1878-79.	DIFFERENCES.	
			Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
Cash Balance on the 1st April...	4,89,569	4,89,569	.....	.....	Public Expenditure	13,56,092	11,73,212	.....	1,76,880
Public Revenue	13,72,888	13,54,921	.....	17,967	<i>Personal Accounts.</i>				
<i>Personal Accounts.</i>					Government of Bengal				
Government of Bengal	3,89,700	4,10,734	21,034	.....	Biseshwar Nath Sing Reshdar	3,28,000	3,45,416	17,416	.....
Jogendro Deb Roychuth	20,000	11,171	.....	8,829	Lukhindro Narayan Kumar	35,100	35,100	.....	.....
Collector of Rajshye for Bansilla	1,500	1,477	.....	23	Collector of Rungpore for	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Estate	1,500	1,525	25	.....	Kamarpuker Wards	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Kesub Narayan Kumar	2,200	2,190	.....	10	Jogendro Deb Roychuth	.....	7,934	7,934	.....
Depy. Commissioner, Darjeeling									
for Gunga Prosad & brothers.					<i>Debt Accounts.</i>				
Ditto.					Chowkeedaree Tax	2,040	2,040	.....	.....
Gawalpara for	900	962	62	.....	Pound Fund	3,000	3,011	11	.....
Raja of Seedlee	1,500	1,504	4	.....	Revenue Deposit	80,000	88,161	7,561	.....
Kristo Narayan Kumar	2,400	2,417	17	.....	Judicial do	15,200	15,373	173	.....
Biseshwar Nath Sing Reshdar	300	200	.....	100	General do	4,200	6,503	2,303	.....
Lukhindro Narayan Kumar	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	Advances Recoverable	2,00,500	3,16,904	17,404	.....
Collector of Rungpore for					Permanent Advances	500	650	150	.....
Kamarpuker Wards					Bullion Account	5,700	5,478	.....	222
<i>Debt Accounts.</i>					Suspense Account	1,800	10,994	9,194	.....
Chowkeedaree Tax	2,100	2,080	.....	20	4½ per cent. Transfer Loan of	.....	8,00,000	8,00,000	.....
Pound Fund	4,000	4,411	411	.....	Shares in Darjeeling Steam	.....	10,000	10,000	.....
Revenue Deposit	38,000	36,719	8,719	.....	Tramway Company Limited.	.....	58,525	3,525	.....
Judicial do	13,000	15,920	2,920	.....	Remittance Account	50,000	6,58,829	2,07,504	.....
General do	6,000	6,468	468	.....	Balance on the 31st March	4,48,825			
Advances Recoverable	1,55,000	2,55,819	1,00,819	.....	Grand Total	25,82,557	34,88,632	10,88,177	1,77,102
Bullion Account	4,000	8,691	659	.....	Net increase	.....	.....	9,06,075	.....
Suspense Account	3,000	8,659	8,659	.....				
Loan at 5½ per cent.	.....	8,00,000	8,00,000	.....				
Remittance Account	80,000	81,162	1,162	.....				
Grand Total	25,82,557	34,88,632	9,06,075	27,255					
Net increase	.....	.....	9,06,075	.....				

COOH BEHAR, AUDIT OFFICE, }
May 6th 1879.

(Sd) TARA CHURN CHATTERJEE,
Auditor.

No. III—STATEMENT of Assets and Liabilities for the year ending 31st March 1879.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.		Amount due by the State.
	Amount due to the State.			Rs.
Treasury Officer, Cooch Behar	...	Government of Bengal	...	19,695
Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal...	...	Revenue Deposit	...	42,494
Collector of Rajshyee for Banisilla Estate	...	Judicial Ditto	...	9,263
Deputy Commissioner of Jalpigi for minor Sullimula	...	General ditto	...	5,070
Ditto of Gawalpara for Raja of Seelap	...	Postal Fund	...	16,564
Ditto of Darjeeling for Gunga Persad and brothers	...	Chowkoolaree Tax	...	771
Collector of Rungpore for Kanarpukur Ward	...	Bullion Account	...	3,313
Jogendra Deb Royceuth	...			
Bisseshwar Nath Sing Reshahdar	...			
Trust for Annundmoyee Rajcumari	...			
Kessub Narayan Kumar	...			
Kessub Narayan and Mukund Narayan	...			
Kristo Narayan Kumar	...			
Lakhindra Narayan Kumar	...			
Punga Estae	...			
Advances recoverable	...			
Permanent advances	...			
Loan at 4½ per cent. of 1879	...			
Ditto at 4½ per cent. of 1872	...			
Ditto at 4½ per cent. of 1870	...			
India Government Bond	...			
Bank share	...			
Shares in Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company Limited	...			
Miscellaneous Cash remittances	...			
Suspense account	...			
Total Rupees	26,39,779	Total Rupees	...	90,170

COOCH BEHAR, AUDIT OFFICE,

May 6th 1879.

(Sd.) TARA CHURN CHATTERJEE,

Auditor.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Trust for Annundmoyce Rajcoomaree for 1878-79.

Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Balance of the last account	4,423 7 7	Amount of expenses incurred by the Official Trustee:—	Rs. As. P.
Amount received from the Official Trustee on account of interest on the Government securities placed as Trust Fund in hands of the Official Trustee:—		Postage ...	0 4 0
5½ per cent. on Rs. 16,000	1,249 1 10		Commissions ...	153 4 0
4½ per cent. on Rs. 1,23,600	5,562 0 0	6,811 1 10	Audit charges ...	25 3 9
				Amount disbursed by Bank of Bengal—	178 11 9
				Postage ...	0 2 0
				Receipt Stamp ...	0 2 0
				Amount of allowances of the Rajcoomaree as per account rendered by the Cooch Behar Treasury ...	4,150 0 0
				Balance on the 31st March 1879 ...	4,150 4 0
				
					4,928 15 9
					6,907 9 8*
Total Rs.	11,236 9 5	Total Rs. ...	11,236 9 5

* In the hand of official Trustee Rs. 3,803 12 0
 Bank of Bengal " 3,103 13 8
 Total 6,907 9 8

COOCH BEHAR, AUDIT OFFICE. }
 The 30th May 1879.

No. 3.—(HIGH COURT No. 8.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Cooch Behar for the year 1878-79.

(xiv)

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.			REMARKS.
													Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Subsequent for amendment.					Contested.	Uncontested.	d. m. d.	
DEWANT AHILKAR'S COURT—	89	1,739	31	1,359	817	1	113	11	46	185	299	..	171	29	855	187	30	29	m. d. m. d.	..	..	Referred to arbitration.
Baboo Ram Chunder Ghose, <i>Deputy Ahilkar</i>	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	100	9	46	151	250	..	161	23	741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty, <i>Offg. ditto.</i>	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	2	..	..	9	5	..	2	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Priyanath Dutt, <i>Offg. ditto.</i>	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	11	2	..	25	44	..	8	4	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASSISTANT AHILKAR'S COURT—	73	47	815	935	3	..	245	2	32	118	225	3	85	64	774	158	52	25	3	25	0	27
Baboo Peary Lall Roy, <i>Asst. Ahilkar.</i>	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	116	1	19	46	122	1	31	35	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baboo Huri Dass Mookerjee <i>Offg. ditto.</i>	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	122	1	13	63	98	2	54	29	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aboo Ram Chunder Ghose	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	7	..	..	4	5	..	.....	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AIB AHILKAR'S DINHATA—	55	627	..	682	3	..	205	6	30	72	159	1	76	37	536	93	34	15	5	6	2	21
aboo Shoahi Bhoochun Halder	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	200	6	29	71	152	1	66	32	557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baboo Huri Dass Mookerjee	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	5	..	1	1	7	..	10	5	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NAIB AHILKAR, MATHABHANGA—	21	918	..	939	25	..	247	7	18	179	250	2	67	10	780	134	21	29	4	15	1	12
Baboo Kadar Nath Mookerjee.	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NAIB AHILKAR, MEKLIJUNG—Kumar Bungla Narayan.	7	479	..	486	..	..	114	2	8	99	163	3	74	19	482	4	..	..	3	6	0	19
TOTAL	245	3,810	846	4,901	848	1	924	28	134	633	1,096	9	473	159	3,477	576	137	98	.....	.....	.....	..

(Sd.) PRIYANATH DUTT.
Offg. Deputy Ahilkar.

No. 4.—(HIGH COURT No. 10.)

Statement showing execution of decrees of Civil Courts of Cooch Behar for the year 1878-79.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of March 1879.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Imprisonment of persons.	NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.				REMARKS.
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transferee.	Total.						Movable property.		Immovable property.		
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
DEWANY AHILKAR'S COURT.— Baboo Ram Chunder Ghose, <i>Dewany Ahikar</i> " Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty, <i>Offg. ditto.</i> " Priyanath Dutt, <i>Offg. ditto</i> ..	55	957 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	1,012	305 265 10 30	562* 236 9 20	145	62	245	307	293	388	315...............	....................
ASSISTANT AHILKAR'S COURT.— Baboo Peary Lall Roy, <i>Asst. Ahikar</i> .. " Huri Dass Mookerjee <i>Offg. ditto</i> ... NAIB AHILKAR DIWANA.—Baboo Shoshi Bhoochun Halder.	15 22	..... ..... ..... 209	290	305 231	125 60 65 60	127 51 76 117	53 54	9 6	125 12	155 79	135 26	160 177	95 46	....................
NAIB AHILKAR MATHABHANGA.— Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee. NAIB AHILKAR MERLIGNJ.— Kumar Bungila Narayan.	34 14	286 266	2 5	322 277	112 105	167 158	43 14	8 12	11 24	143 115	84 105	160 122	87 77	..........
TOTAL	140	1,710	297	2,147	707	1,131	309	97	417	799	648	1,007	620	.....

* Out of 562 cases 290 have been transferred to Assistant court, 2 to Merligunj and 3 to Mathabhanga.

(17)

(Sd.) PRIYANATH DUTT,
Offg. Dewan Ahikar.

No. 5.—(HIGH COURT No. 7.)

Statement shewing the value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cooch Behar for the year 1878-79.

VALUE OF SUITS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.								TOTAL VALUE.
	Mekliganj.	Mathabhangra.	Dihata.	Assistant to the Dewany Ahilkar.	Dewany Ahilkar.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	
Not exceeding Rs. 5	6	17	45	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 399 11 8
Ditto „ 20	131	265	220	526	1	.....	.....	.....	13,448 6 11
Ditto „ 100	291	427	272	178	609	.....	.....	.....	78,557 3 10
Ditto „ 500	54	71	49	20	196	.....	.....	.....	69,983 11 8
Ditto „ 1,000 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	20,638 8 11
Ditto „ 5,000 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	22,101 4 7
Ditto „ 10,000 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	13,422 15 9
Ditto „ 1,00,000 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exceeding „ 1,00,000 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	482	780	586	774	855	.....	.....	.....	2,18,551 15 4

(Sd.) PRIYANATH DUTT,
Offg. Dewany Ahilkar.

CIVIL No. 7.

Statement shewing the prisoners admitted in the Civil Jail and released during the year 1878-79.

	Number remaining at the end of March 1878.	Number admitted during the year.	TOTAL.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	TOTAL.	Number remaining at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
Civil Jail	9	76	85	79	...	.....	79	6	

(Sd.) PRIYANATH DUTT,
Offg. Dewany Ahilkar.

*Statement shewing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the
District of Cooch Behar.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Death.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										
		TRANSPORTATION.		Penal servitude.	IMPRISONMENT.			Forfeiture of property.	FINE.		WHIPPING.	
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.				With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Court of Session	15	...	...	...	2	...	...
Fouzdari Ahilkar, Babu Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty	112	4	...	28	145	2	1
Babu Peary Lall Roy, Naib Ahilkar, Sudder Fouzdari Court	26	...	...	21	56	...	...
Babu Huri Dass Mookerjee Officiating ditto	32	...	...	22	55	...	1
Kumar Keshub Narayan, Assistant Ahilkar, Sudder Fouzdari Court...	69	1	...	21	240	...	...
Babu Soshi Bhooshun Halder, Naib Ahilkar, Dinhat	85	1	...	85	61	...	3
Kumar Rungila Narayan, Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj	41	...	...	16	90	...	1
Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	51	1	...	...	86	...	12
Total	431	7	...	193	735	2	18

Statement shewing the punishment inflicted by various criminals

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE.			DETAIL OF							
	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	FINE							Total amount of fines.
				Rupees 10 and under.	Rupees 50 and under.	Rupees 100 and under.	Rupees 500 and under.	Rupees 1,000 and under.	Above 1,000 rupees.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
											Rs. A. P.
Court of Session	1	1	...	...	...	...	21 0 0	
Fouzdari Ahilkar, Babu Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty	3	9	101	69	2	1	...	...	2,899 12 0	
Babu Peary Lall Roy, Naib Ahilkar, Sudder Fouzdari Court	63	14	...	...	...	...	629 8 0	
Babu Hari Dass Mookerjee Officiating ditto	51	26	...	...	...	...	706 0 0	
Kumar Kesub Narayan, Assistant Ahilkar, Sudder Fouzdari Court...	238	23	...	...	...	...	1,380 0 0	
Babu Sushil Bhooshun Haldar, Naib Ahilkar, Dinhat	5	127	17	2	...	...	...	1,798 0 0	
Kumar Rungila Narayan, Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj	12	92	12	2	...	...	...	780 8 0	
Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhang	1	74	12	...	...	...	...	807 12 0	
TOTAL	3	27	747	174	6	1	...	...	9,022 8 0	

tribunals in the District of Cooch Behar.—(Concluded.)

PUNISHMENT.

		IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPED.		
Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.		10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
		Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.													
20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...
1,892 3 3	163 0 0	21	3	65	1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
444 7 6	30 0 0	14	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
615 15 9	42 13 0	10	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...
1,162 14 9	151 0 0	40	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
673 0 0	119 9 8	47	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...
750 8 0	94 0 0	7	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...
788 14 6	176 0 0	19	.....	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	...
6,347 15 9	796 6 8	158	5	233	2	27	.....	7	.....	6	.....	11	7	2

(Sd.) JADUB CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY,

Fouzdari Ahilkar.

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.									
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.				Number of cases in column VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.
							By Police <i>suo moto</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.			
									Number of cases in column VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.		
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119.....	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.												
2	131 to 136, 138....	Offences relating to Army and Navy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	14.5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.....	15.2.5	9	..	..	5	..	..	5	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	7	6	..	..	6	..	..	4	1
7	140, 170, 171.....	Personating public servant or soldier .....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			24.2.5	20	..	..	11	..	..	9	1
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person												
8	302, 303, 396....	by thugs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Murder ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		by dacoits.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		by robbers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	by poison .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Other murders		23.5	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
13	307	Attempts at murder	2.5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	12.5	6	..	..	6	..	..	1	1
15	376	Rape	72.5	7	..	1	5	..	..	1	5
16	377	Unnatural offences	4.5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318.....	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
18	305, 306, 309.....	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	5	..	..	5	..	..	4	1
19	329, 331, 333....	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335....	Grievous hurt	28.2.5	24	..	1	23	..	..	..	15
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332....	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	4.1	9	..	..	9	..	..	4	1
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	54.5	8	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373.....	Unlawfully obtaining a minor for .....	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
28	353, 354, 356, 357..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	18.3.5	19	..	..	14	..	..	8	4
29	304a, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total.....			73.3.5	84	..	8	71	1	..	14	31	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.												
30	395, 397, 398.....	Dacoity	22.5	8	..	1	8	..	..	..	1
31	399, 402.....	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398....	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.. { by other means	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

of Cognizable Crime.

PERSONS.																			PROPERTY.				
Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of: e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	No. PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.			
		By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
10	10a	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
...	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
...			
...			
...	1	1	1	1			
...	8	9	9	9			
...	...	32	...	32	32	13	10			
...	2	2	2	1	...	1			
...	...	40	4	44	44	14	20	...	1			
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Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASE.								
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in column VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	
						By Police <i>in loco</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in cases where information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.			
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.—(Continued.)											
33	392, 393	Robbery	13.5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		{ in dwelling-house .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise. ....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		{ other robberies	44.5	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 436 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	21.5	11	...	1	8	2	...	1	6
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal for hurt. ....	...	10	...	1	7	...	...	2	...
35	454, 555, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	73.5	8	1	...	6	...	...	3	2
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	64.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	114.5	35	1	4	27	2	...	7	11
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	50.5	74	8	3	45	...	2	21	13
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	424.5	37	...	...	8	1	...	2	12
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
41	374	Compulsory labor .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	962.5	112	8	3	54	1	2	24	25
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.											
42	452, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	133.5	21	1	1	16	...	...	8	4
43	379 to 382	Theft. { of cattle	52.5	49	...	...	34	5	...	29	1
		{ ordinary	6102.5	887	159	54	692	2	4	147	151
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	334.5	42	...	...	6	...	...	1	15
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	163.5	9	...	...	8	...	...	6	...
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	584.5	212	...	...	22	2	...	16	48
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	7854.5	1220	160	55	778	9	4	207	219
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
48	311, 400, 401	Belong to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C. and Act IX. of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	472.5	37	...	...	19	15	...	23	1
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	—Gambling Act	2.5	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
52		—Excise Laws	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		—Railway Laws .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		—Salt and Custom laws .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		—Stage Carriage Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		—Stamp Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 270, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	144.5	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	644.5	41	...	...	21	15	...	24	1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,168.5	1,512	169	65	992	28	6	285	288

MENT A.
of Cognizable Crime.

(xxiii)

PERSONS.																		PROPERTY.			
Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of: e.g. died, transferred, &c. after commencement of trial.	NO. PENDING AT END OF YEAR.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.			
		By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.					Committed to Sessions.		
10	10a	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
...	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	49 0 0	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	4	...	4	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	8	3	12	...	2	10	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	3	1	6	...	...	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
10	...	26	15	51	...	5	46	23	1	11	7	...	...	4	...	3	2	74 8 0	5 12 0	...
...	
3	...	43	20	66	...	...	66	8	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	31	41	...	...	41	19	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
3	...	54	51	108	...	...	108	27	...	80	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	...	13	5	18	1	...	17	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	54	17	71	4	...	67	15	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	41	31	522 0 0	492 8 0	...
4	...	812	47	363	2	42	319	76	...	240	...	1	...	2	...	730	186	11,157 12 0	2,050 6 0	...	
...	...	4	11	15	...	...	15	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	13	1	15	...	...	15	2	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	10	10	8,427 6 0	309 8 0	...
...	...	35	145	180	180	86	...	93	1	
...	
5	...	431	226	662	7	42	613	104	1	413	...	2	...	3	...	781	227	15,107 2 0	2,852 6 0	...	
...	
...	...	84	4	88	38	9	1	27	...	1	
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...	...	4	...	4	4	4	
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...	...	2	3	5	5	2	...	3	
...	
...	...	40	7	47	47	11	1	34	...	1	
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...	
24	...	692	315	971	9	60	912	230	6	587	14	5	...	7	3	784	229	15,181 10 0	2,558	...	

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.		
			Average institution of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the state ....	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	110 3/5	2	108
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	14 4/5	3	4
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	27	1	28
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	5 3/5	.....	3
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ....	.....	1	.....
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	5 4/5	.....	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	21 4/5	4	21
		Total	185 3/5	11	159
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	.....	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ....	.....	1	.....
		Total	2	1	.....
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	13 4/5	30	1
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.				
14	345	Wrongful confinement ....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 353, 358	Criminal force	450 4/5	522	.....
		Total	450 4/5	522	.....
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.				
16	417 to 420	Cheating	41 2/5	80	.....
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	42 2/5	54	1
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2 3/5	.....	.....
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	192 1/2	242	.....
		Total	279 2/5	377	1
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
20	298	Offences against religion ....	.....	.....	.....
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ....	.....	.....	.....
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	57 3/5	31	.....
23	500 to 502	Breach of contract	66 4/5	38	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	121 4/5	86	2
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	44 1/2	.....	.....
26	294 A	Keeping a lottery office ....	.....	.....	2
27	... ..	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI C. P. C.	63 2/5	79	18
		Total	353 4/5	284	22
	Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police				
	Regulation VI of 1879	Ferries ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	Act I (B. C.) of 1866 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXVIII of 1854 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1867	Railway Acts ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	XIII of 1870 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXV of 1873 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXI of 1858	Abkaree Act	1 4/5	1	2
	I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	XIII of 1850	Breach of contract ... ..	.....	1	.....
	XXXI of 1860	Arms Act ... ..	.....	.....	6
	V of 1861	Police Act ... ..	.....	1	1
	II (B. C.) of 1864	Jails Act	1 4/5	.....	.....
	XXII of 1864	Customment Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	VII (B. C.) of 1864	{ Salt Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	I (B. C.) of 1873 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	IV (B. C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	V (B. C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	XIV of 1866	Post office Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	VII of 1870	Courts-fee Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	I of 1871	Pound Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	VI of 1871	Emigration Act	32 2/5	43	.....
	XI (B. C.) of 1871	Census Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	IV (B. C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths ... ..	.....	.....	8
	V (B. C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	VIII of 1870	Native Passengers' Ships Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	XIX of 1878	Dramatic Performances Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	III of 1877	Registration Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	... ..	Mutiny Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	... ..	Other special Laws ... ..	.....	.....	.....
		Total	86	46	12
		GRAND TOTAL	1,880 2/5	1,221	105

Cognizable Crime.

(XXV)

[illegible]

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISH- ABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility safety and justice.						
2	121 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 259, 260 to	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	263, 467 and 471	Notes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	212, 216	Harboring an offender	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	149, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	9	11	88	81	33	44
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.						
8		by thugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	302, 303, 306	Murder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10		by dacoits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		robbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		Other murders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	307	Attempts at murder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	304, 308	Culpable homicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	376	Rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	377	Unnatural offences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	372, 373	....., or unlawfully obtaining a woman for	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	253, 351, 356, 657	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongful confine.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	95	72	42	9	141	59
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.						
31	305, 307, 308	Dacoity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	309, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by other means	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	428, 429	Other robberies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	454, 455, 457 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38		Mischief	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	33	29	27	24	57	51
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
42	324	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	323	Causing hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	336, 337	Unlawful act causing hurt or endangering life	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	374	Compulsory labor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	13	57	38	42	24	108
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.						
47	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	379, to 382	Theft of cattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	406, to 408	Ordinary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53		Breaking closed receptacle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	698	791	27	28	704	662
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
54	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Chapter XIX, S.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	295 to 297	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58		Excise Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59		Railway Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60		Salt and Customs Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61		Stage Carriage Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62		Stamp Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	269, 270, 277, 278, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	85	86	62	66	42	47

Crime with result of Police operations.

No. and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.						Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
.....
.....
.....
.....
7	1	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
11	9	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	32	90	59	59	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	44	90	65	90	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
4	1	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	7	.....	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	2	10	50	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	4	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
82	8	68	33	73	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	7	100	85	100	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	8	16	50	29	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	13	57	42	57	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	64	61	45	66	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	25	.....	24	.....	24	66 0 0	1,305 10 0	.....	19 12 0	.....	1
1	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	25	100	40	100	28 8 0	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	8	13	50	63	66	.....	13 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	82	46
.....
6	10	85	33	100	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	66	.....	100	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	66	100	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
52	46	61	35	68	34	94 8 0	1,367 10 0	9 0 0	24 12 0	10	1
.....
23	66	.....	87	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	41	21	51	21	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	108	25	74	25	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	17	71	66	71	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	67	75	71	77	76	488 8 0	522 0 0	350 8 0	492 8 0	71	94
332	319	62	6	67	75	11,221 8 0	11,357 12 0	1,471 0 0	2,050 6 0	12	19
24	15	58	3	58	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	15	77	80	77	80	231 8 0	3,427 6 0	281 8 0	809 8 0	100	9
205	180	67	51	67	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
674	618	67	62	72	67	11,961 8 0	15,107 2 0	2,073 0 0	2,552 6 0	17	19
.....
40	38	60	71	60	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	4	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
2	5	100	60	100	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
42	47	61	72	61	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Statement shewing the number of cases and persons sent up by Police for trial
and the number convicted, acquitted during the year 1878-79.*

Number of cases committed by Police.	Number of persons committed.	CONVICTED.			ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED.			Pending.	REMARKS.
		By Magistrates.	By Sessions Judge.	TOTAL.	By Magistrates.	By Sessions Judge.	TOTAL.		
369	577	422	6	428	147	2	149	.....

(Sd.) JADUB CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY,

Fouzdaree Ahilkar

A.—*Annual Statement of prisoners of all classes in the Cooch Behar Jail for the year 1878-79.*

[illegible]

Annual Statement of prisoners of all classes in the Sub-divisional Lock-ups for the year 1878-79.

[illegible]

D.—Statement shewing the cost of the Cooch Behar Jail for the year 1878-79.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF						AVERAGE GROSS COST OF EACH PRISONER ON ACCOUNT OF					
Jail guard or regular Police.	Establishment other than guard.	Feeding.	Clothing, Jail building, &c.	Total.	Deduct profits of manufacture, &c., credited vide column 24, statement B.	Net cost.	Jail guard.	Establishment.	Diet.	Repairing the Jail, clothing to the prisoners &c.	Total gross cost per prisoner.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3,210 6 3	3,100 2 0	10,262 9 3	1,852 8 0	18,425 9 6	7,344 14 0	11,080 11 6	14 5 4	13 13 5	45 13 0	4 1 6	49 7 5

(Sd.) JADUB CHUNDR CHUCKERBUTTY,

Fouzdari Ahilkar, in charge of Jail.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION taken at the Couch Behar Charitable Dispensary for the year 1878-79.

MONTHS.	Barometer.		Hygrometer.						Thermometer.				Clear Sky.		Direction of Winds.																				
	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	Range.		Dry Bulb.				Wet Bulb.		Humidity.		Minimum.	Mean.	Range.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	Moon.	Rainfall.	No. of wet days.	North.	N. N. East.	North-East.	E. S. East.	East.	E. S. East.	South-East.	South.	S. South-West.	South-West.	W. South-West.	West.	W. North-West.	North-West.	Calm.
					10 a. m.		4 p. m.		10 a. m.		4 p. m.																								
					10 a. m.	4 p. m.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.																							
April	20-86	20-81	-0-53	81-80	84-85	74-88	71-14	70-86	70-86	70-86	70-86	59-85	69-71	78-88	23-33	1-20	1-66	1-43	0-26	10	..	..	6	1	..	22	..	18	..	4	..	..	..	..
May	20-80	20-76	-0-04	78-64	84-81	75-58	78-70	73-16	73-16	73-16	73-16	88-30	70-01	85-53	1-36	1-70	2-18	2-64	12-73	20	2	..	8	..	28	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	20-85	20-57	-0-00	82-55	85-85	77-57	80-10	81-20	80-30	80-76	80-01	73-81	81-53	13-10	1-16	1-06	1-11	07-34	23	2	..	3	1	14	..	17	..	6	..	10	..	3	..	1	2
July	20-76	20-52	-0-00	81-70	84-75	78-80	81-25	88-72	85-80	87-06	85-00	75-50	82-24	13-31	-61	1-22	-90	34-50	23	3	..	5	..	9	..	17	..	9	..	14	..	5	..	1	1
August	20-72	20-66	-0-13	84-38	85-82	80-60	81-75	85-87	84-22	85-08	80-72	77-17	80-71	13-14	-64	1-77	1-20	36-15	20	2	..	4	..	3	..	17	..	9	1	16	1	3	..	2	2
September	20-76	20-69	-0-00	83-13	86-36	79-61	86-47	85-53	84-65	85-08	81-23	76-25	82-20	14-08	-80	2-26	2-03	11-97	12	5	9	1	..	..	..	11	9	1	..	14	1	..	1	5	
October	20-87	20-81	-0-06	87-16	86-76	79-22	82-10	81-29	82-54	81-30	81-43	71-90	81-21	18-13	2-64	2-83	2-63	1-20	2	1	..	9	1	6	..	10	10	1	..	13	1	3	2	3	..
November	20-90	20-84	-0-06	81-20	86-08	71-06	81-66	82-46	80-81	85-13	81-06	61-90	70-21	24-13	2-96	4-36	3-63	1-20	2	1	..	9	5	11	4	9	1	5	..	1	1	9	..	1	..
December	21-06	21-01	-0-05	72-08	71-70	63-00	66-15	59-58	62-74	61-11	61-28	51-28	65-36	28-51	1-55	2	1-06	..	..	1	..	6	16	11	2	8	..	2	..	5	1	6	1	..	6
January	21-07	21-02	-0-05	70-50	74-08	63-00	65-17	64-77	61-15	63-11	73-60	53-87	61-65	20-53	2-19	2-81	3-09	..	..	..	..	7	9	12	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	12	..	..	15
February	21-01	20-96	-0-05	71-42	76-07	64-37	81-60	65-60	59-85	63-14	80-71	51-58	67-60	22-14	3-04	1-96	2-50	-58	3	..	..	8	1	15	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	15	..	2	15
March	20-88	20-79	-1-07	81-75	80-80	68-73	71-09	49-51	52-74	51-54	80-72	57-74	73-71	31-06	1-55	1-83	1-60	..	..	1	..	0	2	12	..	10	1	2	1	7	..	4	2	7	8
TOTAL	37-44	36-45	-1-23	936-26	938-88	871-57	929-85	865-41	860-74	867-04	1027-11	620-86	917-20	253-71	21-87	26-23	21-57	131-13	13	7	72	38	94	6	15	23	34	2	112	6	64	6	16	56	
AVERAGE	30-57	30-80	-1-21	79-64	82-82	73-15	77-18	72-07	72-16	74-22	83-50	57-18	74-76	21-31	1-82	2-18	1-30	101-17	14	58	6	33	71-0	4	12-6	131	1-6	-1-6	9-4	4	5-4	41	1-4	4-8	

(Sd.) BIRESWAR PAULI,
Asst. Surgeon.

TABLE B.

NAME OF INSPECTING OFFICERS.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT.					TOTAL RECEIPTS.			REMARKS.
	Monthly pay.	Pay actually drawn within the year.	Travelling allowance drawn.	Contingent, post, allowances, &c. drawn.	TOTAL.	From Imperial Fund.	From Local Fund.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Superintendent of Education ...	600	7,900 0 0	764 0 0	.....	7,904 0 0	7,904 0 0	.....	7,904 0 0	
Deputy Superintendents ...	130	1,361 3 6	1,111 12 0	83 15 9	2,556 15 3	2,556 15 3	.....	2,556 15 3	
Sub-Deputy Superintendents ...	40	427 15 8	302 1 0	79 13 1	809 13 9	809 13 9	.....	809 13 9	
Superintendent's office-clerks, &c. ...	98	955 15 3	64 9 9	216 0 0	1,236 9 0	1,236 9 0	.....	1,236 9 0	
CLASS OF SCHOLARSHIPS.									
		BILLS PASSED.		TOTAL.				REMARKS.	
		Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.				
SCHOLARSHIPS	Junior	...	1,125 10 9	1,125 10 9	...	1,125 10 9	...	1,125 10 9	
	Vernacular	...	1,480 9 6	1,480 9 6	...	1,480 9 6	...	1,480 9 6	
	Primary	...	1,161 4 9	1,161 4 9	...	1,161 4 9	...	1,161 4 9	
	Sanscrit	...	486 0 0	486 0 0	...	486 0 0	...	486 0 0	
	Endowed or Private	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	
	Minor	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	
Raja's Library									
Instruction including all the charges contained in the Broad Sheet for the Raj		...	...	...	...	2,047 6 0	...	2,047 6 0	
Rewards not included under the Head, Instruction		...	...	...	...	34,154 4 4	...	61,337 13 10	
Miscellaneous charges for building school houses and for school furniture, &c.		...	...	...	...	800 0 0	...	800 0 0	
Boarding School		...	...	...	...	697 0 3	...	697 0 3	
Remuneration to Examiners		...	...	...	...	2,439 0 0	...	2,437 0 0	
Private Library and Reading Clubs		...	...	...	...	164 5 6	...	164 5 6	
GRAND TOTAL						57,196 15 1	28,409 3 6	85,606 2 7	

OFFICE OF THE SUPDT. OF EDUCATION, }
 The 18th April 1879.

(Sd.) KASEE KANTH MUKERJEE,
 Superintendent of Education.

